

POSTCARD
its the Rails

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Press
of the sidetracks, derailings and
overcome. Steamtown U.S.A.
g rail museum, is moving from
ave a signed contract. There's no
said Scranton's mayor, James

action that had no location," said
McNulty, adding that 20 million
people live within a 100-mile radius
of Scranton, which is served by
three interstate highways.
"When coal died a big piece of us
died. We never had an identity af-
ter that. Our past is now our future.
Everything old is new again, espe-
cially the people."

City officials expect to attract
between 200,000 to 400,000 visitors
a year, bringing in an extra \$4 million
a year in tourist spending.
As part of the deal, Scranton
pledged to raise \$2 million over the
next three years to finance the
move. The city is also negotiating
with Conrail to buy a 33-acre rail-
road that will become Steamtown's
permanent home.

For the first year, Steamtown
will operate from the lobby of the
Hilton at Lackawanna Station, a
5-year-old stone and marble
structure being refurbished into a
50-room luxury hotel.

The station was built on a bed of
anthracite coal in the days of op-
erance, but has been decaying since
1970, when the last of six railroad
companies ceased operations.

Meanwhile, Vermont residents
who made a "Save Steamtown"
pitch in October convinced man-
agers of the railroad to leave behind a steam
engine and cars to be used for local
excursion trips.

"Philosophically, both sides may
have won," said Elbert Moulton,
executive director of the Bank
of Vermont, who fought to keep
the museum.

"Steamtown wanted assurance
for the preservation of the collec-
tion. We really didn't have the re-
sources to do it. At least we will
have a train. We want to keep the
memory of steam locomotives alive.
What was good for Steamtown was
important, whether it's in Ver-
mont or wherever, as long as people
remember."

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Algeria	0.00	Dh.	Iran	15	90	Iranian	4.00	Rial
Austria	13	S.	Italy	1200	Lira	Costa Rica	0.00	Col.
Belgium	40	B.F.	Japan	240	Yen	Cuba	0.20	Cup.
Canada	0.75	Cdn.	South Korea	100	Won	Czechoslovakia	160	Cs.
France	6.50	F.	Taiwan	200	N.T.	Denmark	160	Dkr.
Germany	2.20	M.	Thailand	50	Baht	Egypt	100	P.
Greece	200	Dr.	USSR	2.50	R.	Finland	100	F.
Hong Kong	7.00	H.K.	West Germany	3.00	M.	France	6.50	F.
India	15	Rupee	Yugoslavia	100	D.	West Germany	3.00	M.
Indonesia	1500	Rp.						

New Regime In Nigeria Makes Loan Payment

LAGOS — A 19-member Supreme Military Council was sworn in Tuesday as Nigeria's ruling body after a coup Saturday.

Additionally, the new government agreed to pay \$1.9 billion in loan payments.

The loan payment raised cautious optimism in the international banking community that Nigeria would honor its huge debt commitments.

But a spokesman for Barclays Bank International, agent for the loan, said there was little firm evidence of the new regime's intentions.

The New Agency of Nigeria, meanwhile, quoted witnesses Tuesday as saying that the deposed president, Shugu Shagari, had arrived in London and under military guard at the Lagos airport from the northern city of Kaduna where he had been taken after his arrest in Abuja.

Mr. Shagari's vice president, Alex Ekwueme, and several governors of the country's 19 states are also in detention.

The new head of state, Major General Mohammed Buhari, said at the swearing-in ceremony that Nigeria's economic crisis, which prompted the army takeover, was his government's top priority.

All resources at our disposal will be put into achieving this objective," he said.

[The Associated Press reported that General Buhari also disclosed that a brigadier general was killed in the coup, the only casualty in the action that overthrew Mr. Shagari's elected government, according to Lagos radio reports monitored in London.]

"My own measure of our economic development," General Buhari said, "will be based on such indicators as the availability of electricity, water, food and other such basic commodities in our local markets, at prices within the reach of the lowest income-earner in the country."

Two agreements signed in 1982 converted into a three-year loan some of the trade-payment debts run up by the Shagari government.

The first repayment of principal, covering both agreements, was due Tuesday and some bankers had feared it might be delayed by the new regime or by post-coup disruption in Lagos.

But the Barclays spokesman said the payment, authorized Dec. 29, before the coup, had arrived on time, and that no communication from the military regime had been received.

But he noted that the new government would have had time, had it wished, to cancel the authorization before payment was formally credited.

The spokesman added that the refinancing agreement had initially been estimated at \$1.6 billion, but that the actual figure was \$1.9 billion, comprising one agreement for \$1.4 billion signed July 13 and another for \$500 million signed Dec. 29.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Lieutenant Robert O. Goodman Jr., a U.S. Navy flier who was captured by Syria Dec. 4, appearing on an American television program after his release Tuesday in Damascus.

U.S. Says Syria Flights Will Continue Until Threat to Marines Is Stopped

WASHINGTON — The White House said Tuesday that U.S. aircraft would continue reconnaissance flights over Syrian-held positions in Lebanon to protect U.S. marines near Beirut despite Syria's release of Lieutenant Robert O. Goodman Jr.

The White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said the flights were "a defensive mechanism" and would go on until attacks by Syrian-backed forces on U.S. marines in the multinational peacekeeping force had stopped.

President Hafez al-Assad ordered the release of Lieutenant Goodman, a U.S. Navy flier, during a mission to Damascus by the Democratic presidential contender, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson.

President Ronald Reagan later conferred with the U.S. Middle East negotiator, Donald H. Rumsfeld, Mr. Rumsfeld, who has made two trips to the Middle East, was due to return there Tuesday to continue efforts for a settlement.

Call for Mideast Review

Earlier, Martin Tolchin of The New York Times reported from Washington:

Democratic and Republican leaders in the House of Representatives have said that a reassessment of U.S. policy in Lebanon is vital.

The statements, by the House speaker and the minority leader, came amid increasing expressions of concern in Congress over the continued deployment of 1,800 U.S. marines in the four-nation peacekeeping force in Beirut.

Representative Robert H. Michel, Republican of Illinois, the minority leader, said: "We're just so damned boxed in, how can we influence anything?"

Mr. Michel said Monday that a reassessment of U.S. policy was essential. He said he did not favor an immediate pullout of American troops but, "You just can't keep going on for ever and ever."

The speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, said he had originally been persuaded to support President Reagan's policy on the basis of several administration assumptions: That Israel and Syria would withdraw from Lebanon, that there would be a cease-fire and that the Lebanese cabinet would be reconstituted to reflect the strength of rival factions.

"None of these things happened," Mr. O'Neill noted. "The administration was so confident that they were able to work the thing out. Now, nobody knows why we're there."

Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, the majority leader, has reserved his decision on the need to reassess U.S. policy pending discussions with Mr. Reagan and administration officials, according to a Republican aide.

Congressional leaders are scheduled to meet this week with the president, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and other administration officials to discuss the situation in Lebanon.

The meetings, which some legislators say could presage a major congressional review of U.S. policy in Lebanon, placed the Middle East at the top of the agenda as the leaders prepared to return to Washington.

Mr. Speakes, the White House spokesman, said that the president "believes that this year foreign policy will get more attention than it normally does" during an election campaign. "Lebanon is difficult," he said, "but we don't think it's at all insurmountable."

Another White House official, who asked not to be named, acknowledged that presidential aides and campaign workers were concerned about the domestic political problems that Lebanon could create, but he added, "There's not a mood to change course."

Those who urge a reassessment of policy toward Lebanon could be emboldened by the report of a special Defense Department commission calling for "a re-examination of alternative means of achieving U.S. objectives in Lebanon." The report was released last week.

Earlier last month a bipartisan group of 70 House members urged the speaker to make a review of U.S. military involvement in Lebanon the top item on the 1984 congressional agenda.

Mr. Baker said recently that he had advised Secretary of State George P. Shultz that the administration must reconsider its Lebanon policy by the end of January or face congressional efforts to impose a change in the Marine deployment.

U.S. Senator Visits Cairo

The head of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Senator John G. Tower, Republican of Texas, arrived in Egypt Tuesday at the start of a Middle East fact-finding tour. The Associated Press reported from Cairo.

Flier, Freed by Syria, Departs With Jackson

DAMASCUS — In a diplomatic and political coup by the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, the Syrian government Tuesday freed Lieutenant Robert O. Goodman Jr., a captured U.S. Navy airman, and allowed him to fly to a U.S. military base in West Germany.

Mr. Jackson, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, announced Lieutenant Goodman's release after a one-hour meeting with Foreign Minister Abdul-Halim Khaddam.

Mr. Jackson had been in Syria since Friday. He met Monday with President Hafez al-Assad to request the airman's release.

"We are delighted to announce that our prayers have been answered," said Mr. Jackson, an ordained Baptist minister.

[The Syrian Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying it was releasing Lieutenant Goodman as a step to "facilitate the withdrawal of American troops from Lebanon." The Associated Press reported from Damascus.

[The statement said Syria "hopes that the U.S. government will take measures to end its military involvement in Lebanon, such involvement which has contributed pain and suffering to Lebanon, to the area, and to American people."]

The White House said stressed that Mr. Jackson was not visiting Syria as a representative of the U.S. government. Mr. Jackson said no concession was made in exchange for Lieutenant Goodman's freedom.

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The Casualties of the Steel Industry's Doldrums

Message of Hope Fails to Relieve Prospect of Unemployment and Hard Times in Cleveland

By Margaret Engel

Washington Post Service

CLEVELAND — The weeks after Christmas are always demanding for the Rev. John Kent, who helps to sort out the tangled emotions and expectations of the holidays for the 1,500 members of St. Stanislaus Parish in the steel-mill neighborhood known as Warszawa, Little Warsaw.

But last week brought the news that U.S. Steel, the neighborhood's third-largest employer, is closing its nearby Cuyahoga Works plant. It is part of a national bloodletting that will cost more than 15,000 steelworkers their jobs and reduce the nation's largest steel company to 50 percent of its capacity.

While other parts of the country might be basking in the glow of booming after-Christmas sales and encouraging expectations for the New Year, Father Kent is grappling with the latest casualties of Steel's economic crisis.

Two foundations, steel and the Roman Catholic Church, have held this community firm since the days when the steel companies sent cars to Poland and Bohemia to have peasants for this industrial heartland. With one of those twin pillars crumbling, Father Kent knows his words and comfort are essential to the devastated spirits of his flock.

"I was going to project a world of joy, of hope," the aging Franciscan priest said of his Sunday sermon. "But that's terribly difficult now. You can't speak to a man about God when his stomach is empty."

"Some of my people are almost in a state of shock."

Ron Podowski, 30, is one of the 884 employees who will lose their jobs at the plant in April. He is the third generation of his family to work at the finishing plant; his father and grandfather retired from U.S. Steel after spending their lives making rods and wire.

Mr. Podowski was earning \$10.10 an hour and decided he could not accept the company's request that he be paid back at least \$4 an hour to make the plant competitive with smaller, nonunion operations.

Before deciding in November to vote with the majority of workers and reject U.S. Steel's offer, Mr. Podowski visited his father's grave several times for guidance.

"I voted not just for me, but for my wife's brothers at Republic Steel and for other workers," he said. "We went out from under the umbrella of the master contract last year and took pay cuts for the promise our plant would be modernized, and nothing happened. The time for concessions has

stopped. You get no guarantee the plant will stay open anyway."

The Podowski family will live on his unemployment benefits and the earnings of his wife, Beverly, who is paid \$4 an hour selling cameras and jewelry part-time at K mart, a discount department store.

The seven months that Mr. Podowski was laid off last year exhausted the family's savings. The Podowskis rent a house they were hoping to buy, but that dream is slipping away. They recently took out a five-year consolidation loan to pay bills. They no longer use their clothes dryer or dishwasher. They have covered their windows with plastic and have shut off two rooms to conserve heat.

The Podowskis have a daughter, Jessica, 6, and a son, Adam, 3. "I should be grateful to U.S. Steel," said Mr. Podowski. "I put clothes on my back when I was my age. But they tore my life apart. I have lost a lot of respect for big corporations."

His sentiments were echoed by dozens of his colleagues, workers who believe that they were asked to sacrifice too much in pay, working conditions and benefits by their longtime employer.

"I can live on \$5 to \$6 an hour," said Karl Kwela, who has been at the plant for 16 years and who lives with his 73-year-old widowed

mother. "But the other men in the plant can't, and they shouldn't have to."

Although the steelworkers' vote may have maintained their pride, it speeded the decline of the city's industrial base. The loss of the steel plant is "devastating," said Mayor George Voinovich, who has asked voters for a half-percent payroll-tax increase to raise \$25 million to cope with continued high unemployment, currently 15 percent.

The tax base will be hurt, no doubt about it," said Francis Gaul, Cuyahoga County treasurer, who said the steel plant now pays \$844,293 in property taxes, 65 percent of which goes to the schools.

Mr. Gaul and others agree that for the short term, both the neighborhoods and its institutions will survive. Investment income on county tax receipts is up, and many local home mortgages are paid.

"But for the people in the prime of their life," Mr. Gaul said, "it's devastating. These fellows have a narrow background. It's a time of transition, and they get shaken out."

The laid-off steelworkers have plenty of company in Warszawa.

"Already 7,000 workers in these two wards have lost their jobs in the last year and a half," said Tadeusz Brian Paul, editor of the Slavic Village Voice, a monthly newspa-

per. "What can one do but pull in their belts? These are proud people who have always managed. The question is when will their funds run out?"

Ben Stefanski, president of Third Federal Savings and Loan, known throughout Cleveland's ethnic neighborhoods as the working man's bank, says the signs of financial struggle won't be visible.

"We won't have 'For Sale' signs or 'For Rent' signs," said Mr. Stefanski, whose institution has the highest reserves of any in Ohio because of the frugality of his customers. "This area stands for thrift and home ownership. They'll use cash reserves and get help from their folks. Our foreclosures will stay low because these people save and do without."

The workers are too proud, self-sufficient and thrifty to turn to one of the newly established soup kitchens; instead, there is much talk of picking up some income doing carpentry and home repairs.

But a sense of trust and stability has been lost.

"When they make those decisions in the boardroom, they've got to have a truly Christian concern and take a look at the pain it's causing," said Mr. Gaul.

In Pittsburgh, a U.S. Steel spokesman, William Keslar, said it



Workers at the U.S. Steel plant in Homestead, Pennsylvania, are among 15,000 affected.

was with great reluctance that the company announced the firings and closings of six major plants and reductions at 24 others. Although it is widely known that Wall Street analysts agreed with U.S. Steel that the retrenchment was necessary to save the corporation, it is a hard message to accept.

Dennis Kucinich, a former Cleveland mayor who represents the Warszawa neighborhood on the City Council, says: "Wall Street

can do all the cartwheels they want, but I'm talking about the Fleet Avenue of America. They can't extol the virtues of an economy that's excluding 10 million people."

Al Di Francesco, 49, who is losing his job as a biller hooker after 22 years, is among the "scared and frightened." Unwilling to leave his roots here, he knows his chances of finding an industrial job are slim.

In Cleveland alone, the number of steelworkers has dropped from

47,400 to 27,000 in two years. The union holds food drives for out-of-work members and devotes its energy to fighting the establishment, with federal funds, of nonunion "mini" mills in Cleveland and passing a state law to delay unemployed workers' mortgage payments.

"We watched the auto workers go down," said Mr. Di Francesco. "We feared being the next ones and now we are."

Medical Care Increasing In India's Rural Villages

New York Times Service

DHENDHE MAU, India — It is considered a measure of India's development that 36 years after independence, the most obvious causes of death and disease have been eliminated or brought under control.

But while the worst communicable diseases have been largely halted in villages like Dhendhe Mau, and clinics for the treatment of acute illnesses and injuries proliferate in the countryside, nutritional and environmental problems continue to ravage millions.

Life expectancy in India has risen from 23 years at the turn of the century to 32 in 1951 to 54 in 1981 because of a dramatic drop in infant mortality. Still, a government health study conducted in 1981 that "although the average Indian may now live longer, his frequency of illness is only marginally less than that of his forefathers."

"Sanitation has ceased to exist. Immunization has effectively controlled whooping cough, diphtheria and polio, according to government statistics. Cholera and typhoid have been curbed."

"The change is very fast now," said Dr. F.L. Zuberi, director of a government health center in Mahabadi, in the state of Uttar Pradesh, where the residents of Dhendhe Mau go for treatment of their most serious ailments.

Famines no longer cause thousands of outright deaths, mostly because sufficient emergency grain stocks have long since been established. But lower levels of malnutrition are common, and Dr. Zuberi said that he sees at least one serious case at his clinic every day.

Aside from malnutrition, Dr. Zuberi said, the most frequent ailments are infestation by ascaris worms, amoebic dysentery and tuberculosis, the one serious communicable disease still rampant in India. Still, conditions are improving.

New York Times Service

In 1972, Dhendhe Mau, a village of 1,300, had no medical practitioners except a folk-medicine specialist in dog bites, who prescribed and still prescribes a secret root; another specialist who treated bronchial asthma by reciting words from Hindi and Moslem holy books; and a practitioner of traditional Hindu herbal remedies.

Since then, however, have come people like Sarsawati Palit, who operates a small health clinic in Dhendhe Mau. She is nurse, midwife and principal instructor in personal health and hygiene to about 5,000 people in the area.

Trained for two years in a government institute, she provides prenatal care for expectant mothers, advises them on nutrition, gives them iron supplements, inoculates them against tetanus, delivers babies and treats minor illnesses.

Under another government program, "Brijnath Singh was sent away for three months' training as a 'health guide.' Now he runs a 'fever treatment center' in his brick house."

Mr. Singh is the first person most villagers see if they are sick or injured. If he cannot handle the case, he sends the patient to Mrs. Palit.

If she cannot handle the case, she sends the patient to Dr. Zuberi's clinic, known as a primary health center. There are more than 5,000 of them across India.

Dr. Zuberi said his center averages 350 patients a day, which he views as evidence of growing acceptance of Western medicine. "They have found," he said, "that it works."

Afghan Army Gets Missiles From Russia

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has supplied Afghanistan's armed forces with an unspecified number of surface-to-air missiles, according to the Defense Ministry's newspaper, Krasnaya Zvezda.

The paper said the first Afghan "anti-aircraft rocket units" were being trained to use new weapons. The types of rockets involved were not specified, but Western experts said two photographs published in the paper indicated that they were SA-3s.

The article Sunday did not provide reasons for the decision to equip the Afghan Army with surface-to-air rockets.

Western military experts in Moscow said the introduction of the weapons did not appear to have any military significance for an army involved in a protracted guerrilla war against Moslem rebels. According to that view, the Soviet military contingent of more than 100,000 soldiers has been equipped with various types of surface-to-air rockets.

The Russians recently warned Pakistan that it was allowing "outside aggression" against Afghanistan to continue and even increase. Vitaly S. Smirnov, the Soviet ambassador to Pakistan, asserted that the United States was planning to airlift supplies to rebels inside Afghanistan.

The Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, accused the United States on Monday of planning to step up its supplies of modern weapons "to these gangster units" that are "operating out of military camps in Pakistani territory."

Poll Finds Americans More Optimistic as They Begin 1984

By Adam Clymer

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In sharp contrast to their gloomy mood four years earlier, Americans approached 1984 optimistically, feeling that the present is as good as the recent past and that the near future will be significantly better, a poll shows.

But the levels of satisfaction with the present and of hope for the future vary widely among different population groups, the November poll by The New York Times shows, with men and whites as groups both more satisfied and more hopeful than women and blacks, and the old more optimistic than the young.

Blacks did see the future as markedly better than the present, displaying an optimism they did not show in 1979, 1981 or earlier last year.

The biggest differences were political; Republicans were much more satisfied and optimistic than Democrats. Four years ago, with a Democrat in the White House, Democrats were only a bit less dissatisfied and pessimistic than Republicans were.

These conclusions were derived from a series of questions in national telephone polls asking the

public to rate "the way things are going in the United States at the present time," on a scale of 1 to 10, and to do the same for the country five years earlier and five years in the future.

When a New York Times-CBS News Poll first used this index in November 1979, finishing the year before the U.S. Embassy in Iran was seized, the public gave the past an average rating of 6.47, the present a 4.83, and the future a 4.31.

Early in the Reagan administration the public returned to a traditional optimism, rating the future higher than the present. Even so, the past was still seen as better than the present in 1981. But in a Times poll conducted Nov. 18-22, 1983, the public rated the past at an average of 5.48, the present at 5.58 and the future at 6.13.

Five public opinion experts who examined the data from the most recent poll, along with a June 1983 Times poll and the June 1981 and November 1979 Times-CBS News polls, agreed that they demonstrated a decisive shift in the national mood.

Everett Carl Ladd, executive director of the Roper Center of Public Opinion Research at the University of Connecticut, said, "Over all, you've clearly got a situation where

the public is inclined to say the future is going to be better."

Patrick H. Cassidy, president of Cambridge Survey Research in Washington, a poll-taker for many Democrats, including former President Jimmy Carter, agreed that the data represented a return to traditional optimism. But he said past levels of confidence had been higher. "Even though the line is a positive line," he said, "the numbers are lower than some in the past."

Robert M. Teeter, president of

Market Opinion Research in Detroit, a company that does surveys for Republicans, said the measurements clearly reflected a national belief that "things are getting better."

Dotie Lynch, president of Lynch Research in Washington, the poll-taker for Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, a Democratic presidential candidate, said: "The mood is up. Even for women, there's a general sense that things are working. Across the board, you

see people feeling better about the future."

Warren E. Miller, professor of political science at Arizona State University, principal investigator for the National Election Study, observed that in these polls "change is very much a function of partisanship." He said the data were much more encouraging for a president seeking re-election, as President Ronald Reagan may, than the 1979 data were for Mr. Carter.

Asteroid Count Quadrupled by Astronomers

By Thomas O'Toole

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — There are four times as many asteroids between the planets Mars and Jupiter as astronomers previously thought, according to observations by an orbiting telescope called the Infrared Astronomical Satellite, or IRAS.

"We see something like 20,000 asteroids out there in the asteroid belt," Gerry Neugebauer, chief IRAS scientist, said at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in California, where the flight of the orbiting satellite has been directed.

Until IRAS was put in orbit last January, astronomers had identified 2,980 asteroids and had seen but not cataloged an additional 2,000 asteroids. Most are no larger than half a mile across, but some are almost as big as the moon. Almost all the identified asteroids are in orbit between Mars and Jupiter and stay there. A few, known as the Apollo asteroids, occasionally swing close to Earth in elliptical orbits.

The infrared telescope on the satellite took the new asteroid count by measuring the colors and temperatures of the bodies it saw whirling in orbit between Mars and

Jupiter. "Asteroids look much brighter than stars in the solar system background," Mr. Neugebauer said. "Their temperature in space is also warmer than most of the stars we see because they're so close."

The scientist also said the ring of dust that the satellite saw for the first time in the asteroid belt was almost certainly the product of a collision between two asteroids eons ago. The larger of the two probably survived, although it may have been broken into pieces. The smaller asteroid was probably pulverized, producing the dust that is in orbit between Mars and Jupiter just outside the asteroid belt.

Greece, Greek Cypriots Look to U.S. To Press Turkey on Cyprus Solution

By Marvin Howe

New York Times Service

ATHENS — Greek and Greek Cypriot leaders are looking to the United Nations for a solution to the Cyprus problem and to the United States to persuade Turkey to comply with it, Greek and Greek Cypriot officials say.

The officials said this plan was the result of recent talks here between Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece and President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus.

The two leaders emphasized that their governments sought a reversal of the Nov. 15 declaration of independence of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus by Turkish Cypriots in the northern third of the island.

Mr. Papandreu spoke of the need for "concrete action" and said a solution must be found within the UN framework.

While the focus of the Cyprus issue now is the Turkish Cypriots' independence declaration, the problem dates to the island's independence from Britain in 1961.

The conflict intensified with the Turkish invasion of the island in 1974 in response to a rightist coup that briefly overthrew the government of Archbishop Makarios.

After the invasion, the United Nations tried to get both sides to establish a federal system of government.

The Turkish Cypriots have demanded that each side have equal representation in a Cypriot government. The Greek Cypriots insist on proportional representation. The island is home to half a million Greek Cypriots and 150,000 Turkish Cypriots.

Mr. Kyprianou is scheduled to visit the United States to meet with the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, to discuss a new overall solution for Cyprus and to confer with senior U.S. officials, possibly including President Ronald Reagan, according to Greek Cypriot authorities.

all solution of the Cyprus problem in all its aspects," President Kyprianou will meet Friday with President François Mitterrand of France, a Greek Cypriot spokesman said Tuesday. Then Mr. Kyprianou will fly to the United States from Paris.

Greek Cypriot sources said the new solution should be based on agreements for a federal state, reached by the leaders of the Greek and Turkish Cypriot groups on Feb. 12, 1977, and May 19, 1979, which provide for a federal state with separate zones for the Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

An essential condition for Greece, officials said, is the withdrawal of Turkish troops, which have occupied northern Cyprus since the 1974 invasion. Turkish Cypriots have insisted that the 20,000 soldiers are necessary for their security.

Turkey announced Tuesday that

it was withdrawing some of its troops from the island in a gesture of good will.

But in Nicosia, Andreas Christofides, the spokesman for the Greek Cypriot government, dismissed Ankara's proposal to remove 1,500 troops from northern Cyprus as "an effort to create a good impression" on the U.S. Congress.

Mr. Christofides said that his government had abided by UN Security Council resolutions in calling for a withdrawal of the unilateral declaration of independence by Turkish Cypriots and nonrecognition of their self-proclaimed republic.

"What would be important is the withdrawal of all Turkish troops," Mr. Christofides said.

Greek and Greek Cypriot officials have said they will reject any step that could be interpreted as recognition of the Turkish Cypriot Republic.

Traffic Curbs in Athens Extended As Weather Worsens the Pollution

The Associated Press

ATHENS — The government on Tuesday widened a zone in central Athens in which cars may travel only every other day and included taxis in the restrictions for the first time.

It also ordered factories to curb fuel use as part of an effort to clear air pollution that was aggravated by unusually warm windless weather.

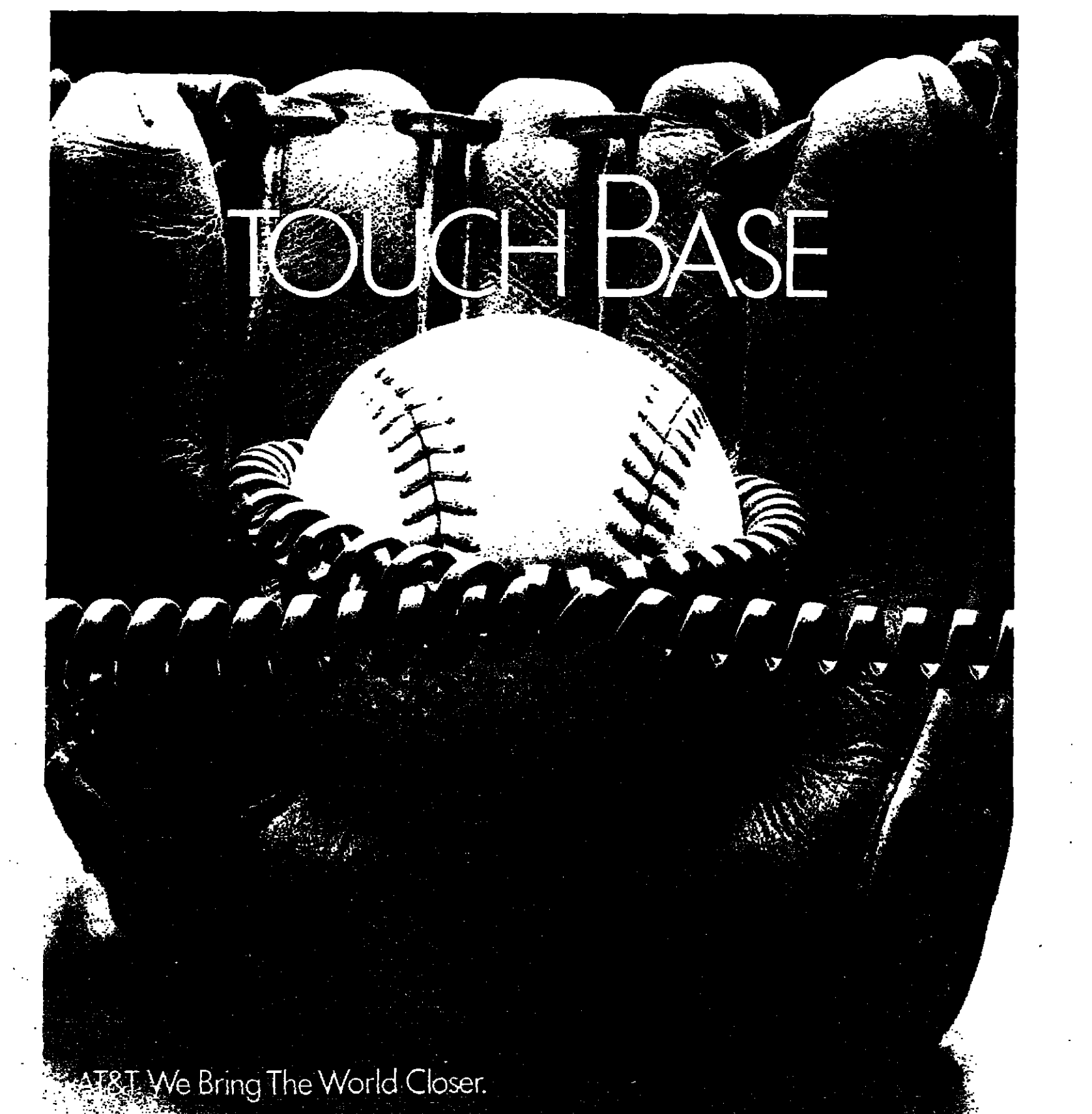
The new measures were the strictest ever in this city, which has been found to have the most polluted air in Western Europe. The Ministry of the Environment said the rules would be in force for at least 48 hours.

The measures extended the zone in which traffic is restricted from five square miles (13 square kilometers) to 36 square miles, and applied the alternate-day rule to

taxis as well as private cars. The Environment Ministry also ordered 115 factories in and around Athens to reduce fuel consumption by 30 percent. Central heating was switched off in banks, schools and government offices.

In addition, Athenians with lung problems were warned to stay at home until the smog cleared. Officials voiced hope that the measures might be lifted on Thursday, when weather forecasters expected the stagnant air to dissipate.

In April 1983, the European Parliament's environmental committee found that the air of Athens was the most polluted in Western Europe. Smog is particularly tenacious on hot, windless days, when car exhausts and factory smoke are trapped in the densely populated Attica plain, which is surrounded by mountains.



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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No Surprise in Nigeria

In a country that has known two earlier coups, a civil war and 13 years of military leadership since becoming independent in 1960, it can be no surprise that democratic government has succumbed again to a military takeover, as it just has in Nigeria. President Shugu Shagari had won resounding re-election last August. But the extent — not the fact — of his margin was attributable to fraud and malpractice of dimensions that left Nigeria a "wounded democracy." The resulting disenchantment, combined with Mr. Shagari's inability to reduce the deep economic distress and pervasive corruption, produced a readiness — in some quarters evidently even a longing — for the sort of firmness and efficiency associated with military rule.

The new leader is Major General Mohammed Buhari, 41, a British-educated officer of both political and technocratic bent who had a hand in an earlier coup and also served as oil minister. He moved at a moment of his predecessor's certain vulnerability — two days after Mr. Shagari had presented the austerity budget required under the terms of Nigeria's latest credit from the International Monetary Fund. General Buhari made his move, he said, to save the nation from "imminent collapse." He takes upon himself and his military a burden that cannot fail to tax their capabilities to the utmost. The oil glut has left Nigeria, a country

almost wholly dependent on oil revenues, struggling to pay its bills and to meet the expectations of its estimated 100 million citizens. A country's resources are not automatically magnified by a coup.

As a sometime democracy, the United States' second largest oil supplier, black Africa's most powerful state and a friendly, Western-oriented country, Nigeria has long been of special concern to America. Oil and political considerations aside, Americans have been keenly interested to see whether the democratic enterprise could flourish on post-colonial African soil. Nigeria has been one of the few places on the continent where elected representative government seemed likely to take root. It could still happen. Economic and ethnic strains may push the central government toward coercion, but an African tradition of self-government and Britain's colonial teachings are still alive.

Nigeria is a giant struggling to live up to its own ambitious ideals. Its previous military leaders tried to avoid giving military rule the harsh name it has in most other African countries. Of the many tests before General Buhari, the first is to ensure that arbitrary vengeance is not wreaked upon the deposed civilian leadership, which, whatever its shortcomings, did represent the people's choice.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Purity vs. Effectiveness

The Reagan administration's effort to wreck a small but esteemed nonpartisan operation in Latin America proves how desperately it prefers doctrinal purity to effective policy. The Inter-American Foundation has been a highly useful aid agency whose nonpartisan character was prescribed by Congress and respected by three previous administrations. That concept was finally scuttled when the foundation's board, with Congress away, voted on party lines to fire its respected director, for slight and suspect reasons.

Congress gave the foundation the deliberately experimental task of promoting small-scale, self-help programs in the hemisphere. This modest \$23-million program — in a total foreign aid budget of \$4.6 billion — was expressly given a high degree of autonomy and a nonpartisan governing board. Most of the foundation's grants are for less than \$50,000 and go to private groups and enterprises in 29 countries — the kind that often make a critical difference but might otherwise be overlooked. Many on the staff are former Peace Corps volunteers applying an unashamed idealism to help farm cooperatives or out-of-the-way businesses of social value.

Early in the Reagan administration, a budget official wrote to Peter Bell, the foundation's president, to ask what authority justified the agency's claim to autonomy. A surprised Mr. Bell cited Congress' clear desire to insulate

his work "from the ebb and flow of political currents." A month later, the conservative Heritage Foundation, though conceding that the agency had done much good, accused it of favoring "collectivism" over free enterprise in ways "incompatible with the philosophy of the Reagan administration." Mr. Bell rejoined that \$100 million out of grants totaling \$135 million had gone to private businesses and farms, and that in any case the foundation was not meant to be the policy tool of a single administration. Undeterred, the administration brought the foundation to heel by naming to its board a conservative chairman and two State Department officials — by recess appointments, without congressional approval. This majority has now ousted Mr. Bell for his incompatible "chemistry."

The deplorable effect will be to dissipate the agency's most precious resource: its credibility as a nonpolitical source of aid. Its greatest contribution had been the contacts it developed at the grass roots, normally unreachable through embassies. Whether this useful work can continue depends on the sincerity of administration assertions that it will.

If a divided board names a president whose main qualification is fealty to rightist causes, that would turn the foundation's purpose on its head. Congress should pay attention and move in to defend its original good idea.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Coup in Nigeria

The Army may be able to instill a little order but one does not see, saving a boom in the price of oil, how that suave-looking and evidently competent major general will be able to come properly to grips with Nigeria's devastating economic difficulties, and all the problems that flow from them.

So long as oil revenues remained high Nigeria muddled through. She was, after the Biafran War, held together by oil.

Deprived of large oil revenues she is another ramshackle African state, only far more populous and far more ethnically divided than any other, and thus more prone to disintegration. How to govern this anomalous vestige of British imperialism?

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

America and UNESCO

The loss of confidence in UNESCO goes far beyond the borders of the United States. Western nations and much of the Third World, whose views it claims to represent, vigorously oppose the attempt to subvert press freedom. We hope that this U.S. exercise of tongue and distasteful will provoke a rethink among those policymakers who are bending the noble aims of UNESCO to suit their own prejudiced will.

— The Bangkok Post.

The United States' notice of intent to quit the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization next year gives UNESCO valuable time to reflect and reform. A return to purpose — raising literacy in the poorest countries, saving historic art, spreading science in the Third World, sponsoring cultural and intellectual exchange across iron,

bamboo and other curtains — would benefit the peoples of the world including the United States. Such reform would call for continued American membership.

But should UNESCO go on behaving as an echo chamber of Soviet political initiatives, a foe of freedom, a shackle of information, an enemy of free culture and free trade, a foe of countries in which culture and freedom thrive, the U.S. would need to carry out its intent, even were the administration in transition. A threat once issued must be carried out.

— Baltimore Sun.

It is not entirely clear why the United States had to decide on its withdrawal now. We hope that the withdrawal becomes unnecessary before it is to become effective on Dec. 31, 1984.

We are opposed to the invasion of freedom of the press, but UNESCO failed to establish a standard of journalistic activities at its general meetings in October and November. The U.S. reaction is exaggerated.

— Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo).

Ma Bell Hangs It Up

Ma Bell died Sunday, age 107. She was slain, actually: Cut to pieces, parts scattered. And before that she had been put under the knife, no man will join back together.

Disembodiment of the Bell System shows that devotion to principle can sometimes bring potentially harmful results. In this case, settlement of an antitrust suit — in steps agreed to by the government and American Telephone & Telegraph, and presided over by a federal judge — has spelled inevitable and massive changes in the world's best and most reliable telephone service.

— Chicago Sun-Times.

U.S. Must Face Policy Failure in Lebanon

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The pressure to withdraw the U.S. marines from Lebanon is building. It is understandable. The troops are doing nothing more than to unhappily country than trying to protect themselves.

It must also be understood that history gives no refunds and no rain checks. It is not possible to walk out on a mistake and suppose things will revert to where we came in.

The choices must be faced. There is no evidence of "progress" since U.S. and European forces arrived in Beirut a year and a half ago, as President Reagan claims. Talks to "broaden the base of President Amin Gemayel's government," which Mr. Reagan cited, are deadlocked without hope of movement in existing circumstances.

There is much evidence of serious deterioration in Lebanon's imbroglio. Bloodshed continues daily. Neither the marines nor the massive naval force offshore can stop it. Theoretically, the United States could occupy the country. It took 100,000 Israeli troops to reach as far as Beirut and one-third of the Bekaa valley. But they have not been able to pacify even the limited southern area they now patrol.

Hundreds of thousands of American soldiers would have to be committed to a serious effort to impose peace on the country, and the chances of success would be poor. Lebanon is not an island. That is not a real choice.

Neither is trying to dig in on current terms. The marines have become invisible behind their barricades. They cannot keep the airport open all the time, supposedly their first task. They are in a prison, of their own making. Lebanese shun them. They not only offer no protection, their neighborhood is a dangerous zone. But the price

of just pulling out would be far higher than any yet paid in lives and treasure. Some 60 killed and over 200 wounded in two and a half days, when French troops abandoned two small checkpoints, should give forewarning of the immediate aftermath. Fighting would undoubtedly spread much more widely.

All states in the region, Israel as well as the Arab nations, and terrorists almost everywhere would conclude U.S. promises mean more trouble, not safety, for those who accept them, opportunity for those who defy Washington.

Allies ejected into joining the marines would doubtless withdraw completely at the same time. But it would strain relations. The United States could expect a deaf ear the next time it asked them to follow Washington's advice with manpower. Still, this could be done. It would be a bad choice, a disaster on the magnitude of the collapse of Iran into revolutionary frenzy and the subsequent drama of U.S. hostages.

These are not the only choices. To find a better one, there first needs to be a clear, realistic definition of what the U.S. and European forces are supposed to be doing.

There has never been one since the initial mission to protect Palestinian civilians in refugee camps, when troops returned after overseeing the departure of Yasser Arafat and his men from Beirut. That slide into a notion of keeping hostile factions apart, and that slide into a pipe dream of establishing Mr. Gemayel as the effective governor of a state with guaranteed "independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity."

Mr. Reagan has spoken of the day when joyous Lebanese will wave farewell to U.S. "liberators" waving the Stars and Stripes, as Filipinos did at the end of World War II. It dangerously escalates the delusion to imagine the marines' mission is the "liberation" of Lebanon.

The president honestly accepted responsibility for the marines' vulnerability when their barracks were attacked. He was right, but not by virtue of office. It was because the marines were told to pretend they were still "peacekeepers" on friendly terrain when they had been made party to hostilities.

Their mission can be no more than a now largely symbolic earnest expression of American support for whatever kind of compromise the Lebanese can work out among themselves and their neighbors. Syria and Israel. That means the United States cannot insist that the Israeli-Lebanese agreement of May 17 remain unchanged if Mr. Gemayel feels obliged to seek revision.

There is not a military solution. The only visible alternative to the multinational force is a United Nations force. Former CIA Director William Colby is right in saying U.S. troops should not participate, but the United States would have to help arrange it. And that necessarily means obtaining Soviet acquiescence.

A recent meeting between the Lebanese foreign minister, Elie Salem, and the Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon, Alexander Soldatov was seen as a signal that the Beirut government would now welcome Soviet-U.S. talks on Lebanon. It is not ideal for America, but it is the only way out without pulling down the house. The United States owes that to Lebanon, and to itself.

The New York Times.



Reagan's Economy Confounds the Soothsayers

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — President Reagan and fellow Republicans are entitled to feel pretty good about the economy as the new year begins. Things have been moving up briskly for a full year, and there is every indication that the recovery will endure for all of 1984, helping the Republican presidential candidate in November.

At his last full press conference just before Christmas, Mr. Reagan said — with evident relish — that recent statistics "confirm a welcome fact: 1983 has been a banner year for the American economy, with the United States economy enjoying a strong recovery and its lowest rate of inflation since the 1960s."

He did not mention how far down the economy had plunged, at the start, under his management, or how remote are the prospects of a fully employed economy where everyone who wants a job can get one. His political instincts tell him that people are paying more attention to the trend of improvement than to comparisons with the past. And current bread-and-butter results have much more immediate significance than the continuing problem of the federal deficit, which could well abort the whole recovery process.

It matters little that recovery was triggered in the first instance by an easing of Federal Reserve policy, in response to grim fears about world debt and a threat to the banking system. It matters even less that the recovery is a tribute to the stimulative effects of a Keynesian phenomenon, and not to Reaganomics.

The man in charge at the White House takes the blame or credit, regardless. So Mr. Reagan

can point to lower unemployment, a cut in the inflation rate, huge business profits, a resumption of home building at an improved level — and declare a victory for himself.

The economy is in much better shape than almost anyone, including the administration's own economists, expected it to be a year ago at this time. The conventional wisdom on New Year's Day 1983 was that a recovery might get started soon but that it would be fragile.

The chairman of the president's economic council, Martin S. Feldstein, missed the boat when he predicted a very sluggish recovery that would limit growth for the year to a skimpy 1.1 percent, with the end-of-the-year unemployment, he said, would average a grim 10.7 percent.

The final results for 1983 show a growth rate of 3.3 percent, a fourth-quarter over fourth-quarter gain of 6.1 percent, and unemployment averaging 9.5 percent. The December jobless rate of 8.4 percent was already well below the 8.9 percent level that had been forecast for the end of 1984.

With shrewd insight, Nobel laureate Paul Samuelson said in mid-January last year: "I think they [the administration] are pinching us a low ball now. Later they can say, 'See, it's working even better than we said.' We were wrong to be so impatient on Reaganomics."

Mr. Feldstein may have been overcautious rather than Machiavellian, but he was not alone.

Joseph A. Pechman, then research director at Brookings, said that Mr. Feldstein was "quite realistic." But some private forecasters, such as Albert Sommers of The Conference Board, as well as economists at the Treasury and the Fed, did better than Mr. Feldstein or the pack.

This was the second bad year in a row for professional economic forecasters. A year earlier, almost as one, they had failed not only to see that 1982 would wind up in a recession, but that the economy would be hit harder than at any time in 40 years. Having booted 1982, most forecasters then underestimated the resilience of the economy, and guessed that 1983 would be the fourth year in a row of stagnation.

They were wrong, and so was this reporter. In a Jan. 30, 1983, column, I predicted "economic disaster" unless the administration took immediate steps to reduce the budget deficit. The "disaster" has not occurred, even though there were signs at the end of the year that the pace of recovery was slowing. And the deficit has not gone away. It hangs, as economist Otto Eckstein says, "as a dark cloud over the economy."

For some reason that no one has yet explained, the American economy has not been deterred as much as everyone thought it would be by high interest rates. A 12-percent mortgage interest rate is considered a bargain. Auto financing at 10 percent can begin to explain why the economy has shrugged off high rates of interest, there is not much point in paying attention to their forecasts.

The Washington Post.

Why Nicaragua's Indians Are Fighting Managua

By Bernard Nietschmann

BERKELEY, California — The Sandinista government's recent offer of general amnesty for Miskito Indian prisoners and refugees and its recognition of past policy "mistakes" in land reform are important conditions for peace negotiations involving the return of Indian land. If the Sandinistas can settle their dispute with the Indians, they will avoid embarking on a long and costly military campaign to gain a formidable ally in the fight against the anti-Sandinista Contras in eastern Nicaragua.

Nicaragua's Miskito, Sumo and Rama Indians revolted against the Sandinistas in February 1981, and today their struggle is waged throughout eastern Nicaragua and from Honduras and Costa Rica. The Indians are committed to regaining their territory — most of eastern Nicaragua, which constitutes 38 percent of the national area — and their war will go on until that is achieved, regardless of what government may be in power in Managua.

The Indian struggle has been misunderstood, misrepresented and hidden from public view in both pro- and anti-Sandinista rhetoric. The Reagan administration uses the Indians' human rights plight simply as an example of oppression in Nicaragua, ignoring what the Indians are fighting for and focusing only on what has happened to them. The United States has no interest in backing — politically or militarily — a movement that seeks self-determination and liberation for indigenous peoples.

The Indians are political orphans.

The Managua government has labeled the Indian opposition as an externally provoked and supported counterrevolutionary operation that manipulates "politically backward" Indians as part of a destabilization plan being carried out by the CIA and supporters of the former President Anastasio Somoza Debayle.

Both characterizations are wrong. Although the Indians' struggle is certainly part of the anti-Sandinista conflict, it is not just another side of the issue; it is another issue entirely.

To learn more about the Indian struggle, I spent three months last summer with resistance leaders and refugees in Costa Rica and Honduras, and with Indian fighters and villagers in Nicaragua. From the Indians' perspective, their war is a response to Sandinista military, economic and political oppression of their people and expropriation of their land under the guise of agrarian reform. The Indians say that the land is all they have to provide a living and to give their children. Without it, they say, they would die as a people.

They insist that their rebellion is more potent than those of the other major anti-Sandinista guerrilla forces — the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance and the Nicaraguan Democratic Force — because it is held by popular support, its goal is solely to push the Sandinistas from Indian land and villages.

under the supervision of the Organization of American States.

Unlike the other anti-Sandinista groups, the Indians are not fighting for democracy or elections. For an Indian, freedom is land, not democracy or Marxism. The Indians' war and peace objectives are to recover and control their land.

The writer, a professor of geography at the University of California at Berkeley, has written several books on the Indian population of Nicaragua. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

On Soviet Legal Abuses

Regarding the report "Russia Hardens Regime for Political Prisoners" (1/17, p. 29) by Robert Gillette:

Every careful leader of government, or of governmental organizations, employs words of logic, persuasion or even propaganda to negotiate with a country as powerful as the Soviet Union. It is difficult to find words to express horror at Soviet conduct without merely inflating rhetoric. But we must try.

The latest in a succession of Soviet legal abuses — the arbitrary extension of prison terms of dissidents who would not yield their consciences in the gulag — requires that the world

Italy Feels Like a Pawn In the Game

By Lucy Komisar

COMISO, Italy — The square in Comiso, built around a baroque fountain and statue of Diana the Huntress, is a saloon and living room for the men of this traditional town in Sicily's southern coast. In the evening, they stand in clumps outside their political party meeting places on the ground floors of stone buildings that edge the piazza. They discuss politics and truck farming and lately, the 112 cruise missiles that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will install here in March.

What they are saying should be cause for some concern in the United States. Italy is a faithful ally of the United States and is likely to remain so. Yet the people here are worried about the missiles, skeptical about the value of Italy's geopolitical ties to the United States and worried that policy-makers in Washington and Moscow are out from the same cloth.

When asked for their thoughts, the men always began, as if by rote, with their party lines. The communists, supported by the Socialists and the Christian Democrats, whose national leaders are partners in Italy's coalition government, said the weapons were necessary to counteract the Soviet SS-20s. Yet there was a common theme: a shared belief that the superpowers' bloc policies are equally dangerous and that the bloc system is a main cause of the problem.

One Socialist put it this way: "The two superpowers are the padrones of the world." Another man explained: "After the war, there was Yalta. The Americans took this part of Europe, the Russians took the other. We Italians, what can we do? In Sicily, the Americans, in Tuscany, the Soviets, in the north, the Germans. We are a pawn. What does it mean if we don't want missiles? The two powers meet in Geneva, and they are more and more. Neither does 'what is right.' That came from a respectable looking, middle-aged Christian Democrat who seems to represent sentiments that cut across party lines.

Polls suggest that 60 percent of Italians are against the missiles. More than a million Sicilians signed a petition asking that construction of the base be stopped; 11 Christian Democratic members of the Sicilian parliament joined 21 communists and independents in a petition asking for suspension of the installation and condemning the "militarization" of the island. What underlies these gestures of protest is a sense that the missiles, far from protecting them, may make them vulnerable to nuclear retaliation or a pre-emptive strike.

There are, too, the stirrings of a similar sense of unease about NATO itself, incipient fears that it may do more to invite danger than ward it off. "It's a fight against the wall, like Don Quixote. What can the people here do?" said a Socialist. "When a party is in government..." He shrugged and concluded, "Italy won't do anything because it's in NATO."

There is very little sentiment for withdrawal from NATO inside the Communist Party, the strongest institutional force in the Italian peace movement and a moderating influence. Italian communists are anti-Soviet, support the Atlantic Alliance, and oppose unilateral disarmament by the West. Yet many young people, Roman Catholic pacifists and non-communist leftists argue otherwise, insisting that the bloc system creates its own dynamics, that there is neither a safe nor a bad power but two superpowers that seek to control their own zones of influence.

In Ragusa, a hilly town 12 miles from Comiso, Saro di Grande, a high-school teacher, participated one evening in a prayer meeting with other members of his grass-roots Catholic community. They left their makeshift chapel for a meeting room to discuss a peace demonstration at the U.S. base in Sigonella. One young man suggested that they also send a bus to Praga to show solidarity with Czechoslovakian peace activists who oppose the SS-20s.

"We have to overcome the bloc and leave NATO," Mr. di Grande said. "NATO was born with a defensive character, but it has become offensive." Reflecting fears that the missiles will be used against such countries as Libya and Iran, thereby involving Italy in Third World conflicts, he added, "The missiles in Comiso are to control the peoples of the Mediterranean." He saw Washington's policies as no less aggressive than Moscow's. "Reagan's politics don't favor peace. Grenada and Lebanon are situations where the United States wishes to increase its own power in the world. The Soviet Union does the same in Afghanistan."

Italy's rulers will have to deal with such fears, and with the prospect that the Reagan administration's efforts to strengthen the alliance by installing the missiles may have an effect just the opposite of what it intends.

The writer, a journalist specializing in international affairs, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

FROM OUR JAN. 4 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Toward Revolution in China?

WASHINGTON — China faces a revolution. This is the belief of the State Department from a dispatch received from Mr. Rockhill, the American Ambassador, saying that Yuan-Shi-Kai, the Gr. 10 Counselor, has been dismissed in disgrace. Yuan-Shi-Kai has been recognized on the death of Kwang-Su and the Dowager Empress as the practical leader of all the reform parties in China. It is believed at the State Department that his dismissal, the reason for which is given as rheumatism in the knee, means that a reaction is coming. Another theory advanced is that Prince Ching, the Regent, wishes to be the controlling factor and therefore brought about the dismissal of Yuan-Shi-Kai, who owed his immense power to an alliance with the Dowager Empress.

1934: Pharaoh's Curse Is Recalled

LONDON — The next to the last surviving member of the party of Europeans who participated in the discovery of King Tutankhamen's tomb has just died in a hospital here following an illness of six months. He was Arthur Weigall, 53, Egyptologist, (who is survived only by Howard Carter who found the tomb). According to a legend, when the gold coffin of Tutankhamen was interred in the rocky tomb the following curse was pronounced: "Death shall come on swift wings to him that toucheth the tomb of a Pharaoh." The superstitious believed the curse caused the death of all but one of the Europeans present when the tomb was opened in 1922. Lord Carnarvon, a leader of the expedition, died shortly afterwards from a mosquito bite.

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The Kaz

Will Record

Study Say

By Richard Bernstein

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — A British government study says that the world's population is growing so fast that it will reach 10 billion by the year 2000. The study, which is the first of its kind, says that the world's population will be 6 billion in 1980, 7 billion in 1990, and 10 billion in 2000. The study also says that the world's population will be 12 billion in 2020, 15 billion in 2040, and 18 billion in 2060.

The study also says that the world's population will be 20 billion in 2080, 25 billion in 2100, and 30 billion in 2120. The study also says that the world's population will be 35 billion in 2140, 40 billion in 2160, and 45 billion in 2180.

The study also says that the world's population will be 50 billion in 2200, 60 billion in 2220, and 70 billion in 2240.

The study also says that the world's population will be 80 billion in 2260, 100 billion in 2280, and 120 billion in 2300.

The study also says that the world's population will be 150 billion in 2320, 200 billion in 2340, and 250 billion in 2360.

The study also says that the world's population will be 300 billion in 2380, 400 billion in 2400, and 500 billion in 2420.

The study also says that the world's population will be 700 billion in 2440, 1,000 billion in 2460, and 1,300 billion in 2480.

The study also says that the world's population will be 1,600 billion in 2500, 2,000 billion in 2520, and 2,400 billion in 2540.

The study also says that the world's population will be 2,800 billion in 2560, 3,600 billion in 2580, and 4,400 billion in 2600.

The study also says that the world's population will be 5,200 billion in 2620, 6,800 billion in 2640, and 8,400 billion in 2660.

The study also says that the world's population will be 10,800 billion in 2680, 14,400 billion in 2700, and 18,000 billion in 2720.

The study also says that the world's population will be 21,600 billion in 2740, 28,800 billion in 2760, and 36,000 billion in 2780.

The study also says that the world's population will be 54,000 billion in 2800, 72,000 billion in 2820, and 90,000 billion in 2840.

The study also says that the world's population will be 108,000 billion in 2860, 144,000 billion in 2880, and 180,000 billion in 2900.

ARTS / LEISURE

The Kazoo: Hum, Sweet Hum

By Joseph McLellan

WASHINGTON — The United States has a national bird, a national song and a national instrument. The kazoo is the national choice.

Stewart is not a completely unbiased observer on the subject. She has been a professional kazooist (that's right, a professional kazooist) for 11 years and is the author of a new book on the small, submarine-shaped instrument that amplifies people's hums. "How to Kazoo" is published by Workman (the people who immortalized Kluge's cats).

But, she insists, her campaign existed long before she began to write the book. She has even tried to interest the White House in a kazoo concert. "I haven't had a response yet. And that was two years ago."

When Stewart performs, she wears a white tie and tails. Her blond hair is coiled in two buns

over her ears in the Princess Leia "Star Wars" style. She does not look particularly like a crusader, but she has heard America humming and says that "the voice of the people—the hum of the people—must be heard. I don't think the legislators are responding to the needs of the American people. The trouble is that kazooists tend to be apologetic. The kazoo is the instrument of the real people, not the people in power. Everybody knows what it is except the people in power."

In fact, she says, kazooists tend to be almost everybody. "The thing that amazes me is how many people play the kazoo. There are 8 million kazooists sold every year from one company alone that I know about, and 20 other companies are listed in the toy manufacturers' index or other places. Cabdrivers want to buy my book; room clerks, people like that. It's economically feasible; everybody can afford one."

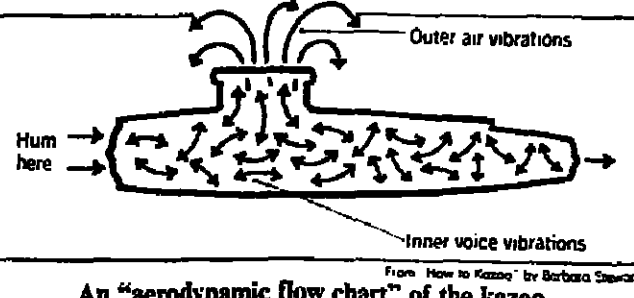
"It is the no-fills instrument, but also versatile. The kazoo is the symphony orchestra after the budget cut."

The instrument that inspires Barbara Stewart's fierce loyalty is African in origin, American in its modern development and now is heard almost everywhere in the world except in the seats of power and opulence. Technically, it is classified as a non-pitch-specific percussion instrument.

"In Africa," Stewart says, "it wasn't used as a musical instrument; it was used as a weapon of intimidation, a voice disguised to imitate the voices of the dead. The penalty for disclosure of this secret was death, which made it hard for the anthropologists to get the truth."

The basic American kazoo (which added a turret to the African model, radically changing the instrument's potential) is readily available almost anywhere. "The good models cost between 59 and 69 cents for plastic ones, 89 cents for metal ones," Stewart says. "There are some special models for up to \$5 and there is a sterling silver one of \$50; these you can wear as well as play."

The concert instrument used by



An "aerodynamic flow chart" of the kazoo.

most professional kazooists is known as the kazooivarius and available only on special order. "They are individually crafted," she says. "They are made like the others, but they have a different kind of resonator—an animal membrane that was once used widely. They don't use them anymore because the dog food industry priced them out of the range. I don't make any of this up. I don't have to."

The instrument has its enemies, not only in politics but in music. "There once was an expert who said that the kazoo is to music as the full body cast is to ballet," Stewart says. "But that's the point. It's a challenge to the kazooist. It's

probably the most personal instrument there is. It has no musical capabilities of its own; everything depends on the kazooist."

That is why, when asked whether there are piccolo kazooes or double bass kazooes, she answers: "No, there are piccolo and double bass kazooists. The most important element is the size and shape of the player."

Stewart became a professional kazooist after studying the flute for years at the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, New York. "My flute teacher, Joseph Mariano, told me that everybody ought to be an expert at something and that's when I turned to the kazoo. The field is wide open."

Holiday Song-and-Dance Fest

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON — An unusually active and celebratory holiday in the London theater added half a dozen major seasonal shows to the 15 musicals already in town, thereby making virtually the whole of the West End into a song-and-dance festival of variable but distinctly unsteady quality.

For the first time both the big subsidized companies went into the yule business, the Royal Shakespeare Company reviving their male "Peter Pan" while the National ventured a pantomime debut with Bill Bryden's Victorian "Cinderella."

The idea here was strong enough to strip "Cinderella" of years of Falaudum tackiness, get it away from telecelebrities doing jokes about favorite commercials and return it to the gaslit origins of the music hall era. And instead, a cast of faded telecelebrities has been hurled onto the stage with a random selection of songs from other shows (notably "Kismet"), some elderly and distinctly threadbare choreography and a script which might charitably be described as cursory.

Tudor Davies's vaudeville staging is not much helped by his own appearance as the dame and in a large cast only Jill Gascoine in the title role and Doreen Wells as a wonderfully spry genie seemed to have the remotest notion of what "Aladdin" should be about.

This is precisely the kind of pantomime travesty that the National was trying to escape and that even the Palladium never sank to. The play of it is "Aladdin" already has the aforementioned Cole Porter scoring (bits of which are carelessly quoted here) and that the Theatre of Comedy has at least two writers on its masthead who could have come up with a coherent and credible and distinguished book instead of this random mishmash of aged sight gags.

The one Christmas show this year that did seem to me wonderfully successful in avoiding the pitfalls of over-reverence or sheer carelessness is still to be found at the Lyric Hammersmith, where "Aladdin" is a joyous rearrangement of the songs of ABBA set to an extremely careful script by that latter-day J.M. Barrie, David Wood, Britain's only surviving master of the children's play form.

In itself this is as tricky a form as Restoration comedy or Noh drama: Children are, as Barrie well knew before Peter Pan, among the most intelligent and demanding of audiences and what Wood has constructed for them here is an

adventure which uses the well-worn format of "Alice in Wonderland" and "The Wizard of Oz" (a magical land where lovable humans come up against rather less lovable local residents) to involve such pantomime stars as Paoletti, Aladdin, Cinderella and Sleeping Beauty in a culture clash with video-game players and an evil fairy, played by Elaine Paige with such magnificent camp venom that the sooner she gets to be the Wicked Witch of the West the better for us all.

True, the ABBA numbers are as blandly unmemorable as the group itself but Don Black has given them some good new lyrics and Wood has blended them with immense care into a framework which despite all its cross-references to almost every children's hit of the last century yet manages to remain a coherent and original contribution to the world of Christmas shows.

Peter James's production is infinitely more successful than that of his other current London musical, "Blondie" (Old Vic, transferring next month to the Aldwych), largely because he has managed with only a short run to attract a truly superb cast: not only Paige at the very top of her considerable form but Finola Hughes, Michael Praed, Sylvester McCoy, Phil Daniels and B.A. Robertson, mostly veterans of the Lloyd Webber shows and the Broadway-to-London "Pirates" and all able to inspire an already strong musical with a fervent theatrical flat which Anthony van Laast's choreography rightly pushes to its limits.

A show with characters borrowed from other Christmas treats is admittedly unlikely to have much of a life beyond about the beginning of February, but I would imagine "Aladdin" will be making annual December appearances in London and around England like so many other David Wood shows and it is to be hoped that they'll be able to keep it up to the very high and joyously energetic level of this premiere.

Charlotte Joins James

At Top of British Names

LONDON — Charlotte overtook Victoria as the most popular name for girls born in Britain last year, while James kept its place as the favorite for boys, according to the Daily Telegraph.

The newspaper kept a tally of all the names announced in its columns during 1983 and said Sarah was second, Victoria third, and Emma, Lucy and Rebecca jointly fourth. Victoria had displaced Sarah for top spot in 1982.

Will Records Still Spin in 2020? Don't Bet Your Module on It

By Hans Partel

NEW YORK — Back in 1948, so one story goes, George Orwell hit on 1984 by mistyping the final digits of the date. That put his cautionary tale 36 years into the future. Taking the same span as a runway for projection, we might venture a guess about the state of audio anno Domini 2020.

As T.S. Eliot reminds us, "Time present and time past / Are both perhaps present in time future."

Even so, some changes are apt to be dramatic. For one thing, phonograph records will no longer spin, nor will tapes read and used. Instead, "we'll have a small digital player with no moving parts and little plugs in memory modules, each with several hours of music stored in solid-state memory circuits. You could take the module to a record dealer who would slip it into a machine, punch a code into a console, and 30 seconds later hand it back to you. You'd pay your bill and away you'd go. Furthermore, the original musical information would not be in the retail outlet. It would more likely be downloaded by satellite from a central data bank. The fee charged by the retailer would be broken up and distributed to the appropriate artists, producers and owners of digital music software."

The voice behind those quotation marks belongs to Alvin Clegg, the assistant manager for the audio division of the Matsushita Technology Center, the U.S. subsidiary of one of Japan's great industrial research institutes.

Clegg foresees the obsolescence of even the proudest achievement of today's audio technology: the laser disk. These disks, after all, are but the first step in the direction of an all-digital phonograph. They do, unquestionably, represent a radical departure from the past in that they abandon wiggly waveforms in favor of a numerical code. This is the essence of the digital principle. It is the all-electronic recording method — totally free of mechanical motion and its inherent impediments — is theoretically feasible and has already been demonstrated on an experimental basis. It seems a safe bet that, within the 36-year span of our prognostication, a recording medium will have come into

general use. It may not sound appreciably better than the best of what we have today, but the motionless machinery will surely be more durable and reliable, and smaller.

As for the data-bank distribution of music, that prospect is also based on precedent. A system known as Codat has been tested in San Francisco to distribute encoded music to subscribers on an FM radio frequency. The code includes a signal that turns on the subscriber's tape deck to record programs selected in advance. The recorder is automatically turned off at the end, and the charge for the music is automatically added to the subscriber's account.

If such a service were to employ a satellite capable of broadcasting directly into every home in the United States — a development scheduled for 1985 — the record shop would be eliminated as middleman just about everywhere. So would the record itself. The subscriber would link his recording equipment directly to the central musical data bank, punch his musical choice into a keyboard, and obtain the music he wants without the costly detour of manufacturing and distributing countless disks or tapes.

Functioning as a comprehensive archive of recorded music, the data bank could make any recording available to its subscribers. Such a system would put a happy end to the perennial hunt for rare or out-of-print recordings.

This vision may seem millennial, but it is — at least in principle — no more so than the data bases already in use by banks, credit bureaus, brokers, the police and government agencies. As Orwell said, Big Brother is watching. Maybe he'll also be listening to music.

While the digital disk breaks with the Edisonian past in substituting a number code for the actual wave form, it still adheres to Edison's idea of retaining the record. An all-electronic recording method — totally free of mechanical motion and its inherent impediments — is theoretically feasible and has already been demonstrated on an experimental basis. It seems a safe bet that, within the 36-year span of our prognostication, a recording medium will have come into

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Dylan Thomas Birthplace Is Lodge

The Associated Press

SWANSEA, Wales — Lovers of the poetry of Dylan Thomas can now stay in the house where he was born.

The modest house overlooking Swansea Bay, South Wales, has been turned into a guest house by its owner, Frank Jones. It appeared Monday in a list of recommended accommodations issued by the Wales Tourist Board.

Jones has carefully restored the house, 5 Cwmdonkin Drive, Swansea, to its original layout, brought in furniture of the Thomas period and even moved a water tank back to its old position.

Thomas complained in a letter to a friend about his cramped room and the noise of gurgling pipes from the tank.

He was born in the house on Oct. 27, 1914, and lived there until he moved to London in 1936.

Guests will be able to use the front bedroom where Thomas did his writing. The room overlooks a park.

Jones told a reporter: "I thought fellow admirers of the poet would enjoy a chance to see and live in the house as it was when Thomas lived here — much better than turning the place into a museum full of glass cabinets."

Jones said the house, overlooking Swansea Bay, will make an ideal base for sightseeing.

Until now, the main place of Dylan Thomas as a tourist pilgrimage has been the boathouse at Laugharne, 23 miles (37 kilometers) west of Swansea, where the poet wrote the radio play "Under Milk Wood."

Study Says Soviet Bloc Exaggerates Aid to Developing Nations

By Richard Bernstein

UNITED NATIONS, New York — A British government study of foreign aid contends that the Soviet bloc gives far less aid to developing countries than it claims.

The Soviet Union, the study says, reported to the United Nations that it gave \$44 billion in aid between 1976 and 1980. The study asserts that the actual amount of aid given was only \$8 billion.

"Soviet and East European aid generally compares unfavorably with that of Western donors," the study says. The aid given, it adds, is a "low proportion of their GNP and below the levels claimed."

The study adds that a large group of aid recipients receive "negative aid" from Soviet-bloc countries. This term means that repayments on loans made by these countries are larger than the amount they get in new aid.

The study was completed in May

1983 by the British Economic Service of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and circulated among Western delegations to the United Nations. It has not been made public, but a copy was made available recently to The New York Times.

The study was undertaken to evaluate Soviet statements, made to the UN Economic and Social Council, that, in essence, the East bloc gives proportionally more aid to the Third World than Western countries do.

The United Nations has set 0.7 percent of gross national product as a target for industrialized nations to give as aid to developing countries.

The Soviet Union, in statements to the United Nations, has said that its aid rose from 0.9 percent of its GNP in 1976 to 1.3 percent in 1980. The British study says that total Soviet aid to other countries amounted to 0.19 percent of Soviet GNP in 1980, compared with a

composite total of 0.35 percent for the 17 leading Western aid-giving countries in 1981.

The aid programs of the six East European countries most closely linked to Moscow are extremely small, according to the study. "In recent years," it says, "the combined East European disbursements were less than those of one relatively small Western donor alone, Belgium."

The figures cited in the study are from the British government and the Secretariat of the Development Assistance Committee, a subcommittee of the 17 largest aid donors of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The OECD's 24 members are primarily Western nations. The study says that the Soviet Union did not provide sufficient data for others to thoroughly analyze its claim. The report does what it calls the "best estimates" available of the aid disbursed by the

Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the Soviet-bloc economic cooperation group.

According to the study, the data available suggest that "the aid given by the Soviet bloc between 1976 and 1980 was about \$8 billion, or 0.19 percent of its GNP."

The study says that, in general, Soviet aid is concentrated on six countries: Cuba, Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Afghanistan. The study refers to these aid recipients as Group 1 countries.

All other developing countries make up Group 2, the study says, and it is this group that has received what it calls "negative aid."

The Group 1 countries, all of which are Communist-ruled and closely linked to the Soviet Union, received an average of 65 percent of all Soviet aid between 1976 and 1980, the study says. The figure was 76 percent in 1982.

In Group 2, a large share of the aid disbursed is composed of "a few large commitments," the study says. It mentions Morocco, India, Turkey and Bangladesh as Group 2 countries that have received large amounts of aid from the Soviet Union or East European countries.

But, it says, "Soviet aid to Group 2 has been negative since 1980, with the net flow to Group 2

during 1976-82" amounting to minus \$82 million.

According to the study, the quality of Western aid is also superior to the aid given by the Soviet bloc. This is because virtually all the aid given by the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe is "tied" — that is, it must be used for purchases in the donor country and it is limited to certain goods and services.

One reason for this, the study says, is that Soviet aid is normally given in rubles, a soft currency, and must thus be spent in the Soviet Union.

By contrast, the study says, 37 percent of Western aid is "tied."

An Earthquake Fails to Shake Torpor As Off-Duty Tokyo Grooms Year of Rat

By Clyde Haberman

TOKYO — It was one of those rattle-in-your-boots earthquakes, and had it happened on land instead of out in the Pacific Ocean, there may have been fewer people around to talk about it.

Tokyo buildings swayed for a minute or two and shivered for several minutes more. People felt the jolt across the full length of the Japan archipelago. At 7.5 on the open-ended Richter scale, the quake was bad enough, people said. But it came on New Year's Day, making it more of a bad sign.

The year 1983, some felt, had been a grouchy one for Japan. It would have been nicer if 1984 had not started off with a rumble. Still, although an earthquake of such intensity often causes loss of life, this tremor injured no one. On Monday, after an exchange of nervous glances, Japan went about its business, which was the vigorous pursuit of no business at all.

At no other time of year is this normally frenetic country transformed the way it is on New Year's. Just about everybody does just about nothing for about a week. Other countries may slow down, too, but not many have such a long way to go to get so still.

Along customarily whirling derivish streets of the Ginza, the only visitor was a light breeze, smelling sweet because cars were few and factories had been closed for days. Anyone plunked down in Tokyo at almost any point in the week could be excused for heading home to burn those management manuals that go on and on about the industrious Japanese.

Tokyo is not always the place to observe traditional Japan, but it does its best for the New Year. This is, foremost, a religious holiday, an occasion for family reunions and not for revelry.

Men left business suits in the closet and ventured forth in dark robes and wooden clogs. It was the women, though, who commanded attention, which is not often the case in this unrelentingly male-dominated society.

On the most ordinary of days, women in Tokyo are among the more stylish dressers in the world, and few favor traditional clothes. For New Year's they turned out by the tens of thousands in resplendent kimono and white shoulder furs and lacquered hair. Even younger women, who tend more toward designer clothes dressed in classic style, wearing streets into streams of color.

Millions of Japanese visited temples and shrines to pray for a good year and to be blessed by Buddhist priests. The Hie Shrine, set atop steep stairs in Tokyo's Nagatsubo section, was typical.

People had formed lines early so they could enter the shrine at the first tick of 1984. They clapped their hands twice to alert the spirits to their presence, rang large bells and threw coins into an offertory bin. Some Japanese gauge the national sense of well-being by counting how much money is tossed into the bins at shrines.

It is, most likely, an imperfect system. It is also hard to tell whether business was good or bad at the Hie Shrine, but it is safe to say that the clinking of coins was insistent. Arrows are part of another New Year's tradition, and many people bought them to be blessed, in hopes of a prosperous 1984. Prosperity was on many minds, and not just because the economy is looking up after a long recession. Astrologically speaking, this year is supposed to be a fat one.

In the 12-year Zodiac cycle taken from the Chinese, Japan has just entered the Year of the Rat. No matter what they may be in the West, rats are symbols here of good

fortune and prosperity. After all, as long you have rats you probably do not have a sinking ship.

It was advisable, however, to get the arrows blessed first. Arrows were not cheap, running to more than \$4 apiece. Blessings, however, were free.

Monday was reserved not only for priests and family, but for the emperor as well. Twice a year — on Jan. 2 and on his birthday, April 29 — a corner of the Imperial Palace grounds is opened for ordinary Japanese. As is traditional, thousands of flag-waving people stood in a plaza Monday while Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako and their family waved back at them.

Security was intense. Visitors had to check their bags, and plainclothes police officers lined the roads.

The emperor, standing behind bullet-proof glass, spoke briefly, wishing everyone a good year. The whole event lasted less than five minutes, repeated six times throughout the afternoon.

But everyone smiled and seemed to enjoy it.

"Subarashikatta," said a woman in a kimono, as she left the grounds with her husband and three children. "It was wonderful."

"Subarashikatta," her husband agreed. He was a college professor, he said, and he chanted for awhile about the symbolic importance of the emperor to the Japanese. But then he added with a smile, that, mostly, it was nice to be strolling with one's family along the edge of the palace.

Herald Tribune

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Thais, Malaysians Attack Communist Bases on Frontier

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — Government forces have seized a radio transmitter, documents and food supplies from Communist guerrillas during a Thai-Malaysian assault on border bases, a senior military officer said Tuesday.

Colonel Kitti Rattanasakul, deputy commander of the Thai-Malaysian task force, said that the transmitter and documents were seized Monday when the guerrillas retreated into the jun-

gle after a brief clash with the government soldiers.

Colonel Kitti said two Thai soldiers were wounded when they stepped on booby traps in the Bering district of Yala province, 525 miles (850 kilometers) south of Bangkok. They were the only Thai casualties in the operation, he said.

The troops were moving to seize another guerrilla camp along Thailand's mountainous border with Malaysia, he said. The operations are part of major

military assaults coordinated with Malaysian forces against the Communist Party of Malaysia, whose fighters have traditionally eluded authorities by crossing back and forth across the border.

Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam of Malaysia said at a news conference in October in Bangkok that about 1,840 guerrillas were operating along the 350-mile border. Thailand and Malaysia signed an agreement on joint operations against Communist insurgents in 1977.

TO THE EDITOR

...The Soviet state is a mightily but morally bankrupt empire... (The rest of the letter is illegible due to the quality of the scan.)

INSIGHTS

Britain Is Still Troubled by Remnants of Its Empire in the South Atlantic and Off Spain

Thatcher Hints She May Ease Deadlock Over the Falklands

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

LONDON — The deadlock between Britain and Argentina over the Falkland Islands, which produced a two-month war in the spring of 1982, appears likely to be eased in 1984.

On the surface, only tiny steps have been taken toward a resolution of the dispute over ownership of the archipelago in the South Atlantic. But beneath them lies a growing conviction, shared by major figures in each of the four political parties represented in the House of Commons, that the status quo cannot be allowed to persist.

The most important question, politicians say, is how far and how fast Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will go to reach a compromise with Argentina's new civilian government, headed by President Raúl Alfonsín.

When Mr. Alfonsín took office in December, Mrs. Thatcher sent him what Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe called "a friendly signal" through a Swiss intermediary. She said that, "although we have many differences, we can all take pleasure in the restoration of democracy to Argentina." He replied by quoting what he called "an old English saying: 'Where there's a will, there's a way.'"

A Condition Dropped

At the same time, Britain made it clear that it would no longer insist upon a formal cessation of hostilities as a condition of negotiations. But the Foreign Office said Mrs. Thatcher was still unwilling to talk about the central issue that divides London and Buenos Aires, that of sovereignty.

Mr. Alfonsín said in an interview with The Observer, a British Sunday newspaper, that if Mrs. Thatcher agreed to suspend construction of the new Port Stanley airport and reduce the 150-mile (243-kilometer) exclusion zone around the islands, "that would take us a long way down the road to a solution." He and his aides

hinted they would be willing to skirt the issue of sovereignty, at least for the moment, perhaps through some sort of lease-back arrangement.

At one time several years ago the British appeared willing to accept that kind of arrangement, but negotiations were torpedoed by the opposition of right-wing Tories and of the more vocal islanders. The Tory right wing is still adamant, but there are signs that the views of at least a few islanders may be softening.

Several have said that the huge British troop presence and construction program in the archipelago are changing what they value most about the place, its isolation and calm. When the airport is completed, wide-bodied transports will be able to fly directly from London. In addition, some of the islanders bitterly resent the fact that Mrs. Thatcher has not made it possible for them to acquire land through the breakup of the holdings of the quasi-feudal Falkland Islands Co.

"I would be quite happy now if they gave me enough money to resettle in New Zealand," a farmer said recently.

Mrs. Thatcher is publicly sticking to her "Fortress Falklands" policy, arguing as before that Britain must not give away at the bargaining table what its soldiers won in battle. She doubtless has the votes in Parliament to maintain that policy.

And yet, as the months have passed since the Argentine surrender, the public's determination that the islands should remain British appears to have waned dramatically. Indeed, Mrs. Thatcher's popularity in general appears to have slipped since her June election victory, which she owed in large measure to her resolute stand on the Falklands. The Labor Party is only a point behind in the latest polls and the government is feeling the need to refurbish its public image.

Newspaper editorials, public opinion polls and private conversations with politicians bear out the change in attitude over the islands. A

Conservative MP said the other day, for example, that the strategic and symbolic value of the islands "simply doesn't justify the resources that we are being forced to divert from other programs."

The middle-of-the-road Sunday Times commented that "the need is to move swiftly and flexibly to bring a rational end to an episode which, for Britain, was heroic at the time, but which now casts a pall of gloom and futility over areas far removed from the South Atlantic."

At a meeting of a distinctly Tory dining club this month, a retired British ambassador was unable to find a single member who thought that the present policy could or should be continued indefinitely.

Dispute Over Cost

The actual cost of defending the islands is a matter of considerable dispute. At a recent conference at the Commonwealth Institute, a university lecturer who specializes in defense matters said that the price would amount to more than \$8 billion by the end of 1987, but Adrian Monk, the islands' spokesman in London, said that figure was far too high.

According to official estimates, it will cost \$880 million to defend the Falklands this year, almost \$500,000 for each of the 1,800 islanders. Britain has also committed in the last year about \$65 million for economic and social development, \$20 million to repair war damages and \$45 million for a six-year economic program.

Mrs. Thatcher is said by her colleagues to feel that the best way to proceed would be on a step-by-step basis, beginning perhaps with trade matters and proceeding to renewed diplomatic relations. The foreign secretary said the desire to begin taking such steps was developing "on both sides." The prime minister is well aware, aides say, that any improvement in the situation would help to ease the current stresses between Washington and London, as well as helping to increase British exports to other nations in Latin America.



Major General Keith Spacie, commander of British forces in the Falkland Islands, left, receiving surveying equipment from Ian Jamison, project manager for a consortium that is building a large airfield in the islands in the South Atlantic.

Gibraltar's Opening Fails to Create Boom for Merchants

By Susan Linnee

The Associated Press

GIBRALTAR — When Spain opened its border with Gibraltar a year ago, the merchants on Main Street filled their shops with calculators, cameras and video games, hoping Spaniards would pour in after a 13-year boycott of the British colony by their government.

A quarter of a million Spanish visitors have come since the border gate opened Dec. 15, 1982, but the goods are gathering dust in Gibraltar's shops.

Hopes were high on both sides when a customs official from La Linea de la Concepción opened the gate separating Spain from Gibraltar, ending Spain's boycott of the territory it claims.

The new Socialist government in Madrid said its move was a humanitarian gesture intended to reunite families divided by the artificial barrier. But the government also made it very clear that the opening would be no wider than the eye of a needle and that Spaniards could not return to Spain with even a new pocket calculator.

Restricted Access

Only Spaniards and Gibraltar residents can cross their common border and then only on foot. All others must travel to and from the British colony via Tangier, Morocco, on the other side of the Strait of Gibraltar.

The Spanish Interior Ministry allowed Spaniards and Gibraltarians to make more than one

trip a day each way during the Christmas holidays.

If the restricted opening has been an economic disappointment for the colony's merchants, it has been kinder to Gibraltarians shoppers and some shopkeepers in La Linea.

Spanish immigration officials say 1.5 million people crossed the border into Spain in the year following the opening, most of them Gibraltarians on their way to the weekly market in La Linea to buy fresh fruits, vegetables and eggs, all cheaper than what is available in Gibraltar.

But because Gibraltar is an associate member of the European Community, it does not permit the importation of fresh or cured meat from countries that are not Common Market members and Spain is not.

Spanish customs officers have even prohibited a Gibraltar basketball team on its way to play in La Linea from taking along its own basketballs. They also refused to let Gibraltarians anglers invited to a fishing contest in Spain to take their fishing gear with them.

"In the summer we've seen whole families of Spaniards from the other side come up here to the governor's parade to change out of their old clothes and into the new ones they just bought," said a restaurateur, John Shepherd. "Some of the kids go back wearing five or six pairs of underwear and several dresses."

Sources on both sides of the border agree that Gibraltarians spend about five times as much in Spain as the Spaniards do here. The Gibraltar

Chamber of Commerce estimates that merchants have lost the equivalent of more than \$7.15 million because of the restrictions on Spanish buying.

The Gibraltarians, who have voted overwhelmingly to remain British, are annoyed at the severe restrictions.

Air fares from London to Gibraltar are often half those from London to Málaga, the nearest Spanish airport and main entry point to Spain's Costa del Sol region. If the border were open to all, the Spanish tourist industry fears the Málaga airport would lose considerable business.

Negative Aspect

Gibraltar's long-time prime minister, Sir Joshua Hassan, who like most of the colony's 32,000 inhabitants speaks a local version of Spanish known as Llanito more readily than English, says the most negative aspect of the opening is "the obvious and hardly democratic discrimination" in determining who may cross and who may not.

Juan Carmona, the Socialist mayor of La Linea, laments the fact that the opening has not been more generous.

"People on both sides have grown to understand each other again, but the barriers that remain prevent us from really developing the region as a whole," he said.

The government in Madrid is maintaining the restrictions in hopes of convincing the British government of the seriousness of its desire to get

back the territory it ceded to Britain under the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht.

The British say they have no intention of handing Gibraltar over to Spain, although they agreed in 1980 to pursue negotiations on the subject. Since then no negotiations have taken place.

At midday under the warm Mediterranean sun, central Gibraltar appears bustling, filled with mothers pushing baby carriages and young men on motorcycles with nowhere to go.

But unemployment, until recently unknown, has crept up to 492. And when the British government closes down the dockyards next December, 1,000 more Gibraltarians, out of the work force of 11,000, will be out of work, unless private industry moves in.

The dockyards, the colony's largest single employer, are deemed unsuitable now by the British Navy whose newer ships need more modern facilities for their periodic overhauls.

Before Franco slammed the gate shut in 1969 in an attempt to pressure Britain to negotiate the colony's future, Spaniards from La Linea and the surrounding Campo de Gibraltar held many of the menial jobs in Gibraltar.

La Linea and Andalusia as a whole suffer from high unemployment. The Spaniards were hoping to get the jobs back after the opening, but things have changed in 13 years and, as citizens of a country not in the Common Market, they cannot obtain the required work permits.



A Spaniard shows his passport to a policeman as Gibraltar border opens.

In El Salvador, Stories From Death Squad Regulars

By Laurie Becklund

Los Angeles Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — They call it Door of the Devil, a craggy spot not far from central San Salvador where the earth ends, plunging into a sheer, mist-filled ravine.

Late at night, trucks drive to the edge, and a young girl who lives near the trash heap below can hear their engines idle as she lies in bed. She listens for gunshots. When the firing stops, the trucks roar off.

The next morning, fresh tire tracks line the mud barely a foot from the precipice. Below, along the muddy path that goes by the young girl's house, last night's work lies amid last week's trash.

It takes a minute to recognize the human body in this form: a silhouette in the trash, or parts of a body caught on crags high up the ravine in the fog.

"It's always a little foggy, and there are these big rocks you can stand on top of to throw somebody over," a former police intelligence agent said.

"You start by putting psychological fear into them. Blindfold them, put another detective in with you and pretend to shoot him if he won't talk. If he's a good guerrilla, he'd rather die than say anything. If he talks, he goes to Mariona [prison]. Those that don't die. Many won't talk — and then you toss them over."

The young policeman — call him Federico — said he killed 16 persons and tossed several of the bodies off those rocks. He said he did it as part of his job with the National Police in the Center for Analysis of Information, one of El Salvador's most important intelligence agencies.

His rank was never high. Yet, in his own world, he was part of an elite. He never had to investigate an ordinary murder, he said, only "subversives." He left the security forces for personal reasons, but he still carries credentials that he says will get him out of almost any trouble.

Throughout El Salvador, in military garrisons and police intelligence offices, there are such men who specialize in investigating, informing on, interrogating and sometimes killing "subversives," according to a wide range of sources interviewed by the Los Angeles Times during an investigation lasting several months.

Once convinced that he would not be identified, Federico spoke openly in an interview. Only at the end did he say, "A policeman starts, he's OK, a regular guy, and after a year he's a criminal, and after a little more time, he's a murderer."

There are many occasional killers in El Salvador, those who have taken advantage of moral and political chaos to settle a score.

But, although no one knows for sure, interviews indicate that there may be at most 500 regular members of death squads, men like Federico, who kill on the job or who kill for spending money on the side.

This is a story about a few of the death squad regulars, what they say about how they kill and why.

A 40-year-old man recalled the moment that he made his decision. It was a time of dizzying loss of balance for him; the solid ground of church, business and society was slipping away under his feet. One day, anger overtook his fear.

"All of a sudden — and this is very personal for everybody it is different, but this is the way it was for me — something inside you clicks very softly and says, 'By God, I'm not going to take that anymore.' And all of a sudden, something sends you very clearly and very precisely over the edge."

His name here will be Victor Morales. Most of the other names used also are pseudonyms.

Mr. Morales said he was recruited into what he called "activities of a different kind" by Roberto d'Aubuisson, then a major in National Guard intelligence. Mr. d'Aubuisson, who resigned Dec. 20 as president of the assembly, is head of the extreme rightist Arena Party and a candidate for presidency.

Mr. Morales and others refused to divulge details of specific killings or current operations, matters Mr. Morales referred to as "anti-Communists' military secrets." Mr. Morales, in fact, said he never did the killing himself.

There are some aspects of the killing that even he, who believed in it, could not handle, he said, such as the dozens of beatings by the Squadron of Death in western El Salvador two years ago.

Four years ago, as civil unrest escalated, he said, prominent businessmen began mounting their own vigilante groups.

The Squadron of Death, whose militants wore dark clothes and masks marked "Escudron de la Muerte," or simply "EM," was the most notorious.

It began as a brotherhood of businessmen, according to one foreign source with close ties to both the military high command and the extreme right. Military officers, although a minority among members, were in charge, the source said.

stamps to ink "EM" on their victims' foreheads, a source said.

The Squadron of Death eventually became something of an image that safeguarded the identity of the officers and soldiers involved.

"They didn't kill the guys — the Squadron of Death did," a U.S. analyst explained. "The Squadron of Death becomes lightning or bubonic plague or quicksand — this thing everybody knows is evil, but nobody knows who does it. It has the same effect as saying the wrath of God came down on you and did it."

The killing became easier after the first time, said Ed Garza, a pseudonym. But it never became completely easy, and now he says he is out of it.

"Nobody likes to do it," he said. "After you do it, as a rule, you go out and get a couple of drinks and get drunk. For three, four or five days, I wouldn't talk to anyone. I didn't like anyone to know I'd done it. Like my children."

Mr. Garza is known as an *umpo del cuartel*, a friend of the barracks. It is a term of scorn, used by civilians of means to refer to their peers who curry the favor and the friendship of military officers. Most wealthy citizens eschew the company of military officers, whom they distrust and look down upon.

Death squads, as Mr. Garza and others described them from the days in 1980 and 1981, were committees of what he called civilian "patriots" who conducted secret investigations to identify "subversives." In most cases, their decisions were passed on to military contacts, who carried out judgments.

The group led by Mr. Garza met once every week or two to put together an agenda of names of suspected Communists. The names were not those of guerrillas but of public figures and personal acquaintances.

A typical agenda might have included a Chamber of Commerce member who spoke too favorably of land reform, a troublesome employee suspected of being a union activist, a cabinet minister. Personal vendettas were satisfied along the way.

Between meetings, each member carried out an assigned task. Some sent bodyguards or employees to spy on the suspects. Others asked friends in military intelligence for files on the targets. Everyone tried to talk with the suspects themselves, if possible, to get a feel for the strength of their anti-Communist convictions.

At the next meeting, each member presented his findings, and each subject was evaluated. Most suspects were judged to be Communists.

"If you investigate people like we did, you find very few people who have not been involved in the Communist movement," Mr. Garza said. "Almost everybody has Commu-

nist ties if you look for them hard enough."

Once the decision was made, he said, "There was only one way to get them out of the picture, which was to get them out of the picture."

A pleasant, amiable young man, who will be called Frank, speaks English peppered with American slang. He wore a pistol in his belt during a series of interviews.

Frank calls himself a "counterterrorist," an anti-Communist terrorist. "Communists tell you this: 'I have nothing to lose except my life,'" he said. "I feel the same."

Like most upper-middle- and upper-class businessmen, Frank was educated at the country's finest schools, including some run by the Society of Jesus, the Jesuit order. As an adult, he returned to bomb some of those same institutions and about 30 other targets as well.

"You do it because, because who the hell else is going to do it?" he said. "If we don't do this, in five or six years the United States will be the same way. You have to live it to understand it. You have to suffer the effects of terrorism to realize you have to act the same way against them."

The goal of the civilian terrorists is to banish leftist ideas and supplant them with their own; to ban leftist books and replace them with their own; to eliminate leftist leaders and replace them with their own.

They believe their worst enemies are not the guerrillas but priests. Jesuit priests, Mr. d'Aubuisson said in an interview, are the "worst scum" of all. The "Black Pope," he said, invoking the ancient nickname of the head of the order, may have masterminded leftist guerrilla operations not only in El Salvador, but in Cuba and other countries as well.

Frank's friends gave Jesuits money to build a college for their children, the private University of Central America, that would shield them from the leftist influences at the public university.

"The university was created to educate the children of the wealthy," said a Jesuit spokesman. "But it began to opt for social change."

The new university proved a greenhouse for germinating reform proposals and center-left dissidents. A few radical priests quit and became guerrillas. The Jesuits, with their superior educations, seemed to have almost magical powers to contaminate the minds of almost anyone they touched, rightists felt.

Working as businessmen by day and as occasional terrorists by night, the counterterrorists roamed the streets in bullet-proof vans freely after curfew, armed with heavy weapons and carrying ski masks and the names of sympathetic officers who could get them out of a scrape if necessary.

Their idea was to "expose" closet Communists by blowing up their homes and scare



Bodies of nine death squad victims lying in Zaragoza, El Salvador.

them into fleeing. While their above-ground colleagues published documents in rightist papers, the terrorists bombed the Catholic radio station and newspaper. They put the last remaining dissident newspapers out of business. The staffs wound up dead, jailed or in exile.

Autumn of 1980 marked the arrival of a cadre of Argentine secret police who were veterans of Argentina's "dirty war" in the 1970s, which quashed the powerful Montonero guerrillas and also led to the deaths or disappearances of as many as 30,000 guerrillas and civilians thought to be linked to the "subversives."

The Argentines were part of a floating network of radical anti-Communists — Guatemalans, Chileans and others who have worked throughout Central America in the past several years, advising Salvadoran death squads one month and Nicaraguan ex-National Guardmen trying to overthrow the leftist Sandinist regime the next.

The Argentines spent more than two months in El Salvador at the end of 1980, training both civilians and military officers in the methods they had used to quash the Montoneros. In that short period, according to men who worked with them, they helped

organize the Salvadorans' helter-skelter efforts into a far more efficient system that linked civilians to the nerve center of military intelligence.

Corruption in the war in El Salvador is the one problem on which even leftists and rightists seem to agree.

"It's awfully hard to tell where the just plain graft and corruption begins and the political corruption ends," a U.S. foreign service officer said.

The low-ranking police and new recruits work for their superiors during most of the day, following their bosses' orders, regardless of whether the order is business or a personal favor. In return, they are rewarded by being allowed to make some money on the side, by committing small burglaries, for example.

The same principle applies to killing. "You get a name from the boss or from one of his men, and they'll tell you then what kind of commission it is," Federico said. "Just a score, nothing more," they'll say sometimes. Or "make him disappear forevermore." Or "this one is not for killing." Whatever they say, "you don't know whether you're picking him up because he's a subversive or because of something the boss has going."

BUSINESS

Australia & New
to Open Offices

G. Yates Ge

Appointment

CURRENC

INTEREST

Currency Deposits

Money Rates

Currency	Rate	Bank
US\$	1.00	Base
DM	1.75	Base
£	0.75	Base
¥	160	Base
₹	25	Base
₱	15	Base
₡	20	Base
₢	1.5	Base
₣	6.5	Base
₧	2.0	Base
₪	1.8	Base
₹	25	Base
₱	15	Base
₡	20	Base
₢	1.5	Base
₣	6.5	Base
₧	2.0	Base
₪	1.8	Base

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1984

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Australia & New Zealand Banking To Open Offices in Europe, Canada

Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd. has announced that it plans to open its first offices in Continental Europe and Canada in the next few weeks.

The Melbourne-based bank's new representative office in Frankfurt will be headed by Gordon F. Ames, currently manager-international (finance) in ANZ's London branch. J. (Jeff) Cox will be senior representative of the bank's new representative office in Toronto. He currently is manager, lending and customer services, in one of its branches in Sydney.

Both offices will focus on trade and capital flows between Australia and the countries in which the offices are situated, a spokesman for the bank said.

In the past, ANZ has run its European operations from London, said Ron White, senior manager, operations, in London. ANZ has "decided it's now appropriate to have a positive presence in Germany," he said. Mr. White added that the bank is "always looking" to open new offices in Europe but that it was not considering anything specific at this time. "We'll increase where it seems appropriate," he added.

Elton G. Yates Gets Texaco Post

Texaco started the new year with a series of top level changes in its international management.

Elton G. Yates has been named president of Texaco Latin America/West Africa, a division of Texaco responsible for all petroleum exploration, production, refining and marketing in Central America, the Caribbean area, South America and West Africa.

Robert M. Bishoff, who has been president of Texaco Latin America/West Africa since 1980, has been named chairman of that division and will be taking normal retirement in July of 1984.

C. Robert Black has been named president of Texaco Middle East/Far East, succeeding Mr. Yates. Texaco Middle East/Far East has primary responsibility for Texaco's international producing interests in the Middle East and Far East that are handled through major affiliates and subsidiaries, notably Arabian American Oil Co. and PT Caltex Pacific Indonesia.

Peter L. Bijer has been named president of Texaco Oil Trading and Supply Co., which is responsible for handling worldwide purchases and sales of crude oil and other petroleum products.

Other Appointments

Harald Langershausen, formerly head of Girard Bank's Swiss investment management company, has joined BHF-Finanz AG in Zurich as managing director. BHF-Finanz is a subsidiary of Berliner Handels-und Bank AG of Frankfurt.

Jean-Claude Vignaud has been named to the new position of international sales manager for Zilog, an affiliate of Exxon Corp. that makes microcomputer circuits, boards, complete systems and software. He will be based in Zilog's headquarters in Campbell, California, and will coordinate the company's sales outside North America through its subsidiaries in England, West Germany, France, Hong Kong and Japan. Mr. Vignaud formerly was based in Zilog's Paris office as European sales manager.

Du Pont de Nemours (Deutschland) GmbH, a unit of the U.S.-based chemicals, plastics and energy company, has named Kurt M. Landgraf director of marketing for Du Pont Pharmaceuticals. Based in Frankfurt, he is responsible for the marketing of Du Pont's ethical drugs in Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

Geoffrey C. Bible has been appointed executive vice president of Philip Morris International, one of the six operating companies of Philip Morris Inc., a New York-based diversified tobacco company. Mr. Bible will be responsible for the Europe, Middle East and Africa regions of Philip Morris International and for Benson and Hedges Canada, an affiliate. He formerly was managing director of Philip Morris Australia.

Swissair has named Reynold J. Schwab director general for France, based in Paris. He previously was in New York as the airline's director general for North America.

Canara Bank, India's fifth largest, has opened a branch in London, its first overseas office. Named head of the branch is K.T. Bhat, who formerly was in the international division in Bombay. Canara Bank is based in Bangalore.

Steven K. Baker has been named managing director of Citicorp Australia, based in Sydney. He succeeds Francis Catterson, who has moved to Singapore as regional supervisor for credit policy. In addition, Citicorp has appointed David Roberts head of corporate banking activities in Indonesia.

—BRENDA HAGERTY in London
International Herald Tribune

U.S. Says Factory Orders Up

WASHINGTON — U.S. factory orders increased 2.2 percent in November, helped by a surge in military business, but construction spending stayed fairly low, the government said Tuesday.

The lack of growth in spending on construction labor and materials mostly reflected a slowdown in residential housing starts.

The increase in manufacturing orders, following a 1-percent decline in October, was marred by absence of growth in the kind of heavy equipment orders deemed vital for future economic growth. But industrial construction surged 9.5 percent in November.

The latest figures released by the Commerce Department "are somewhat mixed, but the report on inventories, orders and shipments certainly augurs well for production in the coming months," said the department's chief economist, Robert Ortner.

"Housing starts did have some setback but now appear to be holding its own. The sharp dropoff shouldn't continue," he added.

The 2.2-percent increase in factory orders amounted to a jump of \$4 billion, to a November total of \$185.8 billion, after seasonal adjustment, the department said.

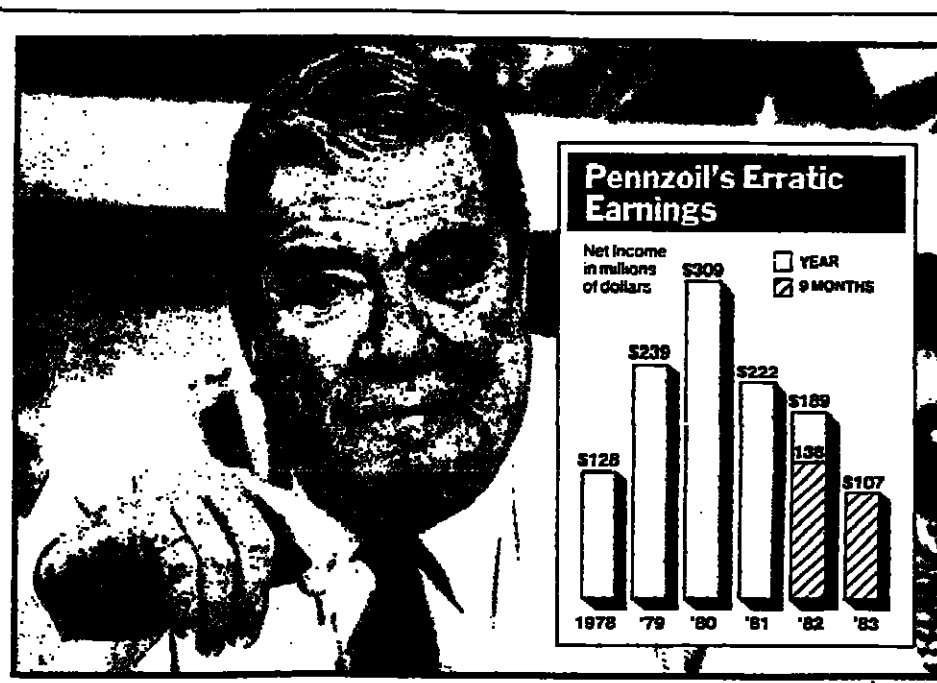
Shipments in November were up 2.6 percent, with especially strong performance in the durable goods industries. Since shipments exceeded new orders, business inventories showed almost no change, up 0.2 percent or \$400 million to 1.44 months of supply.

Construction spending held at an annual rate of \$271.9 billion in November, the same as October, seasonally adjusted. An industry analyst said the slowdown was a sure sign that the U.S. economy would have to find other sources of strength this year.

"Certainly we will not be able to do it," said one economist, Michael Smith, speaking for the National Association of Home Builders. "Residential construction is going to do well but it won't add much fuel to the economy."

Durable goods orders were up a revised 4.8 percent in November, mostly reflecting a 44-percent increase in military orders. Had those orders been excluded from October and November's reports the latest increase would have been 0.9 percent instead of 2.2.

Unfilled orders rose 1.3 percent, or \$4.4 billion, to \$332.5 billion, concentrated in the transportation industries.



J. Hugh Liedtke, chairman of Pennzoil, in his Houston office.

Creative Deal-Maker at Pennzoil Isn't Revealing Goal in Getty Bid

New York Times Service

HOUSTON — J. Hugh Liedtke, chairman of Pennzoil Co., who made news last week by offering to buy 20 percent of Getty Oil Co. for \$1.6 billion, is ranked by many in the oil industry as one of its most creative deal-makers. But he is reluctant to say what he wants to achieve in his biggest venture yet.

"We have not honed in on any one approach," he said in an interview last week. "I don't think it's possible to do so until you get into the skin of something."

It seems clear that he wants at least to influence a reorganization of Getty, which is caught in a divisive fight between its management and one of J. Paul Getty's three surviving sons. One possibility, Mr. Liedtke acknowledged, is an exchange of his holding in Getty for some of its oil and gas properties.

Ann Mobley, an oil analyst for E.F. Hutton in

Houston, noted that "acquisitions and imaginative financing tools have been Pennzoil's stock in trade for many years."

Mr. Liedtke and his younger brother, William C. Jr., started out with a small law firm in Midland, Texas, in 1948. Their introduction to the oil business was in putting together oil and gas partnerships.

It did not take long for them to get restless. They joined forces with a former salesman at Dresser Industries to form Zapata Petroleum Corp. — named after the Mexican revolutionary — to explore for oil.

While the Liedtkes thought Zapata's capital was best invested in oil exploration, their partner pressed for formation of a publicly held offshore contract drilling operation that would be a unit of Zapata. That reflected a growing disagreement

(Continued on Page 9, Col.3)

Warner Says Murdoch May Try to Lift Stake

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Rupert Murdoch's company might try to increase its stake in Warner Communications Inc. to 49.9 percent from its current 7 percent, Warner said Tuesday.

Mr. Murdoch, who owns newspapers and magazines in Australia, Britain and the United States, disclosed his intentions through a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission made by his News America Publishing Inc. unit, Warner said.

The disclosure underscored Mr. Murdoch's apparent desire for a loud voice in the future of the entertainment and consumer-electronics company. And it followed an announcement by Warner that seemed designed to strengthen the company's protection against a hostile takeover bid.

Warner announced last Thursday that it had agreed to a transaction that would give Chris-Craft Industries Inc. control of 19 percent of Warner's voting stock, and Chris-Craft said it planned to acquire additional shares to give it more than a 25-percent interest.

In return, Warner said it agreed to acquire a 42.5-percent stake in Chris-Craft's broadcasting unit, BHC Inc.

But the announcement apparently did not deter Mr. Murdoch, who in the filing said that his companies might acquire up to 32.6 million, or 49.9 percent, of Warner's 65.4 million common shares outstanding.

However, Warner said last week that its agreement with Chris-Craft

called for Chris-Craft to receive 15.2 million newly issued preferred shares convertible into 12 million common shares.

That transaction would increase Warner's total voting shares to 80 million, and subsequently Mr. Murdoch's holding of 32.6 million shares would then represent 40.75 percent of the total.

Warner's stock closed Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$27.25, up 37 1/2 cents from Friday.

A Warner spokesman, Geoffrey W. Holmes, said his company had no comment on Mr. Murdoch's disclosure.

A secretary at Mr. Murdoch's New York office said he was unavailable for comment. Stanley S. Shuman, executive vice president of Allen & Co., which is Mr. Murdoch's adviser in the stock purchases, was also said to be unavailable for comment.

Mr. Murdoch currently is Warner's largest shareholder, with 7 percent of its stock. Chris-Craft would displace him in that role under its agreement announced last week, unless Mr. Murdoch carries through with his additional purchases.

Mr. Murdoch and his companies had denied in the past they intended to take control of Warner.

Other analysts also have noted that such a takeover might cause problems for Mr. Murdoch, an Australian, in regard to certain federal regulations, such as those prohibiting foreign companies from

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

World Oil Markets React Calmly to Military Coup in Nigeria

Reuters

LONDON — Oil markets reacted calmly Tuesday to the military takeover in Nigeria, and the industry appeared wary of predictions that the coup might set off an oil-price war. Trading was thin in Western Europe when it resumed after the New Year break.

The coup had no effect on prices of Nigerian crude oil as business restarted on the spot oil market, because there appeared to be no disruption of supplies and little likelihood of policy changes, oil traders said.

Sources with experience of the Nigerian oil industry said the new

leadership would not want to disrupt the world oil-price structure reaffirmed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries early last month.

Nigeria's monthly light crude oil was quoted Tuesday at \$29.50 to \$29.60 a barrel on the spot market, 40 cents below its official price, in a very quiet post-holiday market.

The holidays, which had closed all important world oil markets since last Friday, gave traders time to assess the impact of the Nigerian news.

Most sources had discounted initial fears that Nigeria's new rulers might bow to domestic pressure to

leave OPEC, boost oil output far above the OPEC-imposed output ceiling of 1.3 million barrels a day and cut prices.

But the possibility of such a move, which would throw OPEC into disarray and spark price cuts in Britain's competing North Sea oil, could still cause lower spot-oil prices in the volatile U.S. market, traders said.

Analysts said comments by Venezuela's oil minister that the takeover might spark a price war could prove more unsettling than the coup itself, though his analysis did not appear to have much support in the market.

The minister, José Ignacio Moreno León, was quoted Monday as having said in Caracas that a price war could spread from Nigeria to North Sea producers to members of OPEC.

Oil markets have long regarded Nigeria as the weak link in OPEC. But the analysts said they were encouraged by assurances from the new military leader, Major General Mohammed Buhari, that Nigeria would remain in OPEC.

Traders said they did not think the coup would cause a disruption of oil supplies or a change in Nigerian oil policy. Nigeria produces

about 1.3 million barrels a day — its OPEC quota — and oil accounts for 95 percent of its foreign exchange earnings.

President Shugu Shagari had been under pressure from the opposition and the Senate to negotiate a higher quota or quit OPEC. The Senate recommended last month that the quota be raised to 2 million barrels a day, a figure analysts regard as unacceptable to other OPEC members.

Nigeria, which has a large population, was one of the countries hardest hit by OPEC's decision last March to lower overall daily production to 17.5 million barrels.

Analysts See 4th-Quarter Increase in U.S. Corporate Profits

By Kenneth N. Gilpin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Reflecting the economy's expanding improvement and severe cost-cutting, corporate profits for the fourth quarter are expected to show another solid advance, economists and industry analysts say.

Compared with a year earlier, when profits bottomed out at the trough of the recession, the gains should be particularly impressive.

In 1982, "companies were very concerned about their financial survival and took many measures to reduce costs," said M. Kathryn Eickoff, executive vice president at the economic-consulting firm Townsend-Greene & Co. "With break-even points dramatically reduced, this year they are getting the

benefit, and that is reflected in bottom-line gains."

Overall, she concluded, "we are looking at some pretty big numbers for the fourth quarter." Townsend-Greene is forecasting that profits after taxes could exceed \$149 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, up 32 percent from a year earlier.

The increase is not limited to year-to-year comparisons. Paced by healthy gains from automobile manufacturers, retailers and other consumer-goods companies, after-tax profits should rise more than 12 percent from the third quarter, said Jesse M. Abraham, an economist at Data Resources Inc.

He and other analysts say corporations are even healthier than the profits indicate. "Because of the

changes like accelerated depreciation put forward in the 1981 tax act, corporations have a lot more money to play around with," Mr. Abraham said.

The profit trend is not likely to encompass all industries, however. Steel companies have lost \$5 billion in the previous seven quarters, according to Peter Marcus, an analyst at Paine Webber Mitchell Hutzlins, and he says they are likely to have losses totaling \$300 million in the fourth quarter. By his reckoning, among the major companies, only National Intergroup has a chance of reporting a profit.

Barry Good, an analyst at Morgan, Stanley & Co., is not expecting big things from the major oil companies, although a recent rise in

heating oil prices should improve balance sheets somewhat.

"It is awfully late in the game for heating-oil-price increases to help fourth-quarter profits," he said. "This has been another trying year for big oil, the second in a row." Mr. Good estimates that profits for 16 major oil companies will total just under \$19 billion for the year, unchanged from 1982 levels.

The rise in profitability has been proceeding at a fast pace since the second quarter, but U.S. businesses are still a distance from the record quarterly profits of \$170 billion reached during 1979.

"People tend to forget how volatile profits are," said Robert F. Wescott, an economist at Wharton Economics. "When you have a good recovery, you get good profit performance. We have seen a very healthy recovery and a very normal increase in the rate of profits, particularly with the dramatic slowing in unit labor costs."

The impact of cost-cutting is perhaps most evident in Detroit, whose sales increased modestly in 1983, while profitability improved tremendously.

"My best guess is that General Motors will earn \$1.3 billion in the fourth quarter, up from \$145 million" in the 1982 period, said David Healy, an industry analyst at Drexel Burnham Lambert. "Ford should earn around \$750 million to \$775 million, as opposed to a \$236 million loss. And Chrysler, which was also in the red in the fourth quarter" of 1982 "should earn about \$300 million."

For all of 1983, Mr. Healy estimates the three automakers earned \$6.5 billion, a record.

"If this was five years ago in the auto industry," Miss Eickoff said, "Detroit would be losing money" at its current level of sales. "And Chrysler would not be here."

There are other likely winners, too. "Generally speaking, the fourth quarter was a good one for office machine manufacturers, particularly for Xerox," she said.

(Continued on Page 9, Col.1)

Dollar Shows Strong Gains

The Associated Press

LONDON — The dollar rose Tuesday against other major currencies amid expectations of rising U.S. interest rates.

As trading resumed following the extended New Year's holiday, dealers also attributed the dollar's rise to continuing Mideast tension and speculation that Nigeria's new regime would cut its light crude-oil price.

The pound closed in London at \$1.4594 Tuesday, down from \$1.4510 Friday. The dollar closed in Frankfurt at 2.7477 Deutsche marks, up from 2.7410 DM Monday. In New York, it closed at 2.7645 DM up from 2.7215 DM Friday.

Tokyo's market remained closed Tuesday, but the dollar was quoted in London at 231.90 yen, compared with 232 yen Friday in Tokyo.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 3, excluding bank service charges									
Location	Rate	Location	Rate	Location	Rate	Location	Rate	Location	Rate
Amsterdam	3.805	London	1.454	Paris	6.545	Frankfurt	2.368	Geneva	2.368
Brussels	3.805	Madrid	16.483	Rome	3.365	Hamburg	3.365	Zurich	2.368
Frankfurt	2.368	Stockholm	4.666	Basel	3.365	Oslo	4.666	Vienna	3.365
London	1.454	Copenhagen	13.666	Munich	3.365	Stockholm	4.666	Warsaw	20.480
Madrid	16.483	Helsinki	5.945	Frankfurt	2.368	Oslo	4.666	Warsaw	20.480
Munich	3.365	London	1.454	Frankfurt	2.368	Oslo	4.666	Warsaw	20.480
Stockholm	4.666	London	1.454	Frankfurt	2.368	Oslo	4.666	Warsaw	20.480
Oslo	4.666	London	1.454	Frankfurt	2.368	Oslo	4.666	Warsaw	20.480
Warsaw	20.480	London	1.454	Frankfurt	2.368	Oslo	4.666	Warsaw	20.480
Warsaw	20.480	London	1.454	Frankfurt	2.368	Oslo	4.666	Warsaw	20.480

Dollar Values

Currency	U.S.\$	Currency	U.S.\$	Currency	U.S.\$
Australian	1.1142	Israeli shekel	109.575	Swedish	4.6096
Belgian schilling	19.365	Japanese yen	321.25	Swiss franc	2.0361
British pound	2.4563	Korean dollar	226.28	Thai baht	22.575
Canadian	0.7137	Malay, Singapore	2.3633	U.S. dollar	1.0000
Chilean	1.2457	Mexican peso	7.2578	U.S. dollar	1.0000
Colombian	1.4548	N.A. Phil. peso	7.2578	U.S. dollar	1.0000
Costa Rican	1.4548	Port. Escudo	132.578	U.S. dollar	1.0000
Czech	1.4548	Saudi riyal	1.5005	U.S. dollar	1.0000
Danish	0.7056				
East German	7.9363				
West German	0.8845				

NYSE Most Actives					
	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg
ATT wt	3154	18 1/4	17 3/4	17 3/4	-1/4
ATT	18942	42 3/8	42 1/8	42 1/8	0
AMC	10657	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	+ 3/4
AE&S	8371	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	-1/4
IBM	7250	123 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	-1/4
LILCO	6184	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
Chrys of	5972	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
GoPac	5878	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	-1/4
USSteel	5478	31	30 1/2	31	+ 1/4
Lcmdn s	5432	41 1/2	40 1/2	41	+1
GO	5223	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	0
Exxon	5144	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	+ 1/4
HelmP	4978	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
WY	4978	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
LTV	4863	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/4

Dow Jones Averages					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	1298.43	1304.12	1297.46	1293.74	- 5.76
Transp	591.79	600.32	591.56	593.44	+ 1.65
Unchng	135.15	132.47	130.39	131.56	- 3.59
Comp	302.08	305.49	298.09	300.14	- 2.90

NYSE LISTS		
	Close	Prev.
Advanced	530	529
Declined	122	679
Unchanged	343	438
Total Issues	2015	2077
New Highs	5	53
New Lows	13	29
Volume up	27,923,298	
Volume down	34,522,322	

NYSE Index				
	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	95.12	94.69	94.69	-0.05
Industrials	110.22	110.65	110.65	-0.07
Transp.	98.88	97.73	97.73	-0.07
Utilities	46.41	46.39	46.39	+0.13
Finance	94.22	93.77	93.77	-0.58

Odd-Lot Trading In N.Y.			
	Buy	Sales	%Vol*
Dec. 30	181,504	666,459	1.34
Dec. 29	170,545	677,894	1.34
Dec. 28	171,154	429,512	1.24
Dec. 27	145,658	377,587	1.06
Dec. 26	144,216	326,743	0.90

*Included in the sales figures

Tuesday's NYSE Closing									
Vol. of 4 p.m.	71,440,000	Prev. 4 p.m. Vol.	71,440,000	Prev. Consolidated Close	84,722,000	Tables include the nationwide prices	Up to the closing on Wall Street		

AMEX Diaries									
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	New Issues	New Low	Volume	Down		
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		

NASDAQ Index				
	Close	Chg%	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	377.63	-0.97	378.66	231.64
Industrials	329.26	-1.42	321.18	272.66
Finance	377.15	-0.68	378.25	268.86
Insurance	256.48	-0.95	256.11	206.86
Utilities	246.73	-1.64	247.82	184.86
Stocks	263.01	+0.36	259.14	154.16
Transp.	260.05	-0.75	278.84	194.26

Dow Jones Bond Averages		
	Close	Chg%
Bonds	69.62	+0.25
Utilities	69.67	+0.14
Industrials	62.17	+0.16

	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Vtrbm's	114	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	- 1/4
Wendb	227	34 1/4	33 3/4	33 3/4	- 1/4
Cyprus	139	26	25 1/2	25 1/2	- 1/4
Citric	128	23 1/2	23 1/4	23 1/4	- 1/4
Action's	121	13	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 3/4
ImOil's	112	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4	- 1/4
Sachs	112	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	- 1/4
Hormel's	105	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 1/4
TIE's	107	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	- 1/4
DeeGee	85	21	20 1/4	20 1/4	- 1/4

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	
222.50	222.38	222.38	-0.12	

NYSE Diaries									
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	New Issues	New Low	Volume	Down		
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.									
Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Low Quot. Ch'ge					High Low Stock					Div. Yld.				
100	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+1 1/4	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	DE	5.71	7.37	7.37	7.37	
99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	+	74	71 1/4	69							

100-High Low Close, Chg.					High Low Stock				
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy		
2352	64 1/2	77	77	-1 1/4	364	27	Geaddy	</	

AMEX Stock Index										
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Composite	1,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	0	Indus	1,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	0
Transp.	1,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	0	Finan.	1,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	0
Unchng.	1,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	0	Vol. up	1,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	0
New High	1,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	0	New Low	1,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	0
Volume	1,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	0	Volume	1,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	0

HP	50	20	17	10	7	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
CP	20	10	10	10	10	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
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CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
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CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
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CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
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CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
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CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
CP	1,267	105	118	119	145	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	7
CP	1,267	105	118	119							

AMEX Stock Index										
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Composite	1,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	0	Indus	1,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	0
Transp.	1,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	0	Finan.	1,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	0
Unchng.	1,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	0	Vol. up	1,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	0
New High	1,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	0	New Low	1,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	0
Volume	1,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	0	Volume	1,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	0

337a	79c	Alp	p/a	3.92	13.1	7	20	29	
79c	Alp	p/a	3.77	12.7					
71	79c	Alp	p/a	3.77	12.7	100c	28	14	14c
71	79c	Alp	p/a	3.77	12.7	100c	28	14	14c
241c	13a	Alp	g	1.26	8.4				
241c	13a	Alp	g	1.26	8.4	10	14c	14c	14c
241c	13a	Alp	g	1.26	8.4	10	14c	14c	14c
241c	13a	Alp	g	1.26	8.4	10	14c	14c	14c
241c	13a	Alp	g	1.26	8.4	10	14c	14c	14c
241c	13a	Alp	g	1.26	8.4	10	14c	14c	14c
241c	13a	Alp	g	1.26	8.4	10	14c	14c	14c
241c	13a	Alp	g	1.26	8.4	10	14c	14c	14c
241c	13a	Alp	g	1.26	8.4	10	14c	14c	14c
241c	13a	Alp	g	1.26	8.4	10	14c	14c	14c
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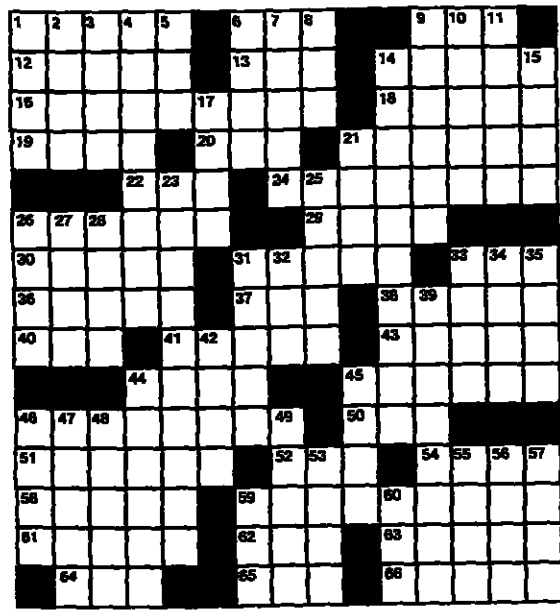
(Continued from Page 8)

54 Quarex	292	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4 + 1/8
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[illegible]

U.S. Futures Prices

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]



ACROSS

1 Frighten
2 Half a bray
3 Droop
12 This tool is usually boring
13 Item of dress in Kobe
14 Exclude
15 Pebble mine
16 Aviator
17 French auxiliary verb
18 Make public
21 Respite for warriors
22 Poe's "The Perverse"
24 Housemaids' implements
26 God of the winds
28 Nickname of a former D.C. team
30 "I Have Danced"
31 Bake an egg
32 Map abbr.
33 Garment
37 Garfield of the comics, e.g.
38 In a tangle
40 Summertime in N.Y.C.
41 Proclamation
43 Gable
44 Asian sea

DOWN

45 Elongated lizards
46 Protector of the green
50 Voracious one
51 Small interstice
52 Was a candidate
54 Equestrian's sport
58 Waylay
59 Writer of exposés
61 Employ
62 Specialty of Keats
63 Actress
64 Curve on a peak
65 — diem
66 Lift in a shop

ACROSS

15 A Supreme, once
17 Babies' perches
21 A Romanov title
23 Reptiles fond of ponds
25 Get together
26 Sharp and biting
27 Ages and ages
28 Push out
31 Milan's La
32 Possesses
33 Reddish
34 Intend, for one
35 Fleety
36 Ungulates
39 Not very serious
42 — Sea, Arctic Ocean arm
44 Worships
45 Went to the bottom
46 Window part before Jack
47 Links king
48 Approaches
49 Very proper
53 Maple genus
55 Epitaph for Tom Joad
56 "I — Song
57 Tired
58 Clean a spill
59 Sheikdom — al-Khaimah

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"Why don't ya do somethin' funny so Dad can write a book an' get rich?"

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Heret Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Wow! That took some doing!

ROHAB

HYNIS

TENNIV

CIRPAY

A TYPE OF MELODY EVIDENTLY REQUIRING CONSIDERABLE EFFORT.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the supreme answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

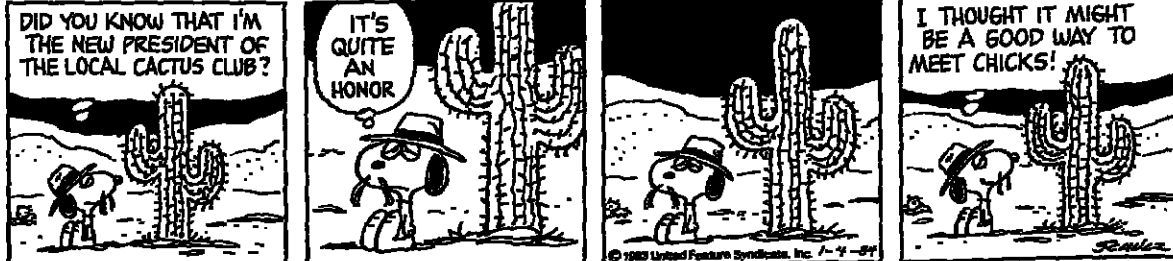
Yesterday's Jumbles: **FRONY ENACT INURE SHREWD**
Answer: That not-so-bright fat guy went to the paint store to get this — "THINNER"

WEATHER

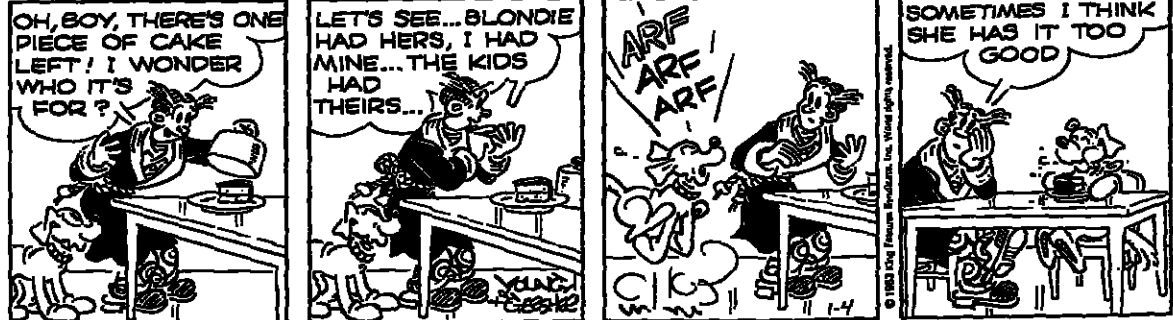
EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		
Algeria	18	14	4	Bangkok	26	24	1
Amsterdam	15	11	4	Hong Kong	21	18	1
Antwerp	14	10	3	Kobe	21	18	1
Barcelona	16	12	5	Manila	27	24	1
Berlin	14	10	3	New Delhi	27	24	1
Bombay	28	24	1	Seoul	27	24	1
Buenos Aires	18	14	5	Singapore	27	24	1
Calcutta	28	24	1	Tokyo	27	24	1
Cardiff	14	10	3				
Cebu	28	24	1				
Colon	28	24	1				
Dakar	28	24	1				
Dallas	18	14	5				
Dublin	14	10	3				
Geneva	14	10	3				
Hankow	28	24	1				
Hong Kong	21	18	1				
London	14	10	3				
Los Angeles	18	14	5				
Madras	28	24	1				
Manila	27	24	1				
Medan	28	24	1				
Memphis	18	14	5				
Mexico City	21	18	1				
Montreal	14	10	3				
Mumbai	28	24	1				
Nairobi	28	24	1				
San Francisco	18	14	5				
Sao Paulo	21	18	1				
Seattle	14	10	3				
Shanghai	28	24	1				
Singapore	27	24	1				
Sourabaya	28	24	1				
Taipei	21	18	1				
Tokyo	27	24	1				
Yokohama	27	24	1				

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Heavy FRANKFURT: Rain and showers, 5-11 (10-30). LONDON: Variable with showers, 5-11 (10-30). PARIS: Variable with showers, 5-11 (10-30). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, 5-11 (10-30). LOS ANGELES: Partly cloudy, 5-11 (10-30). HONOLULU: Partly cloudy, 5-11 (10-30). SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy, 5-11 (10-30). TOKYO: Partly cloudy, 5-11 (10-30). SYDNEY: Partly cloudy, 5-11 (10-30).

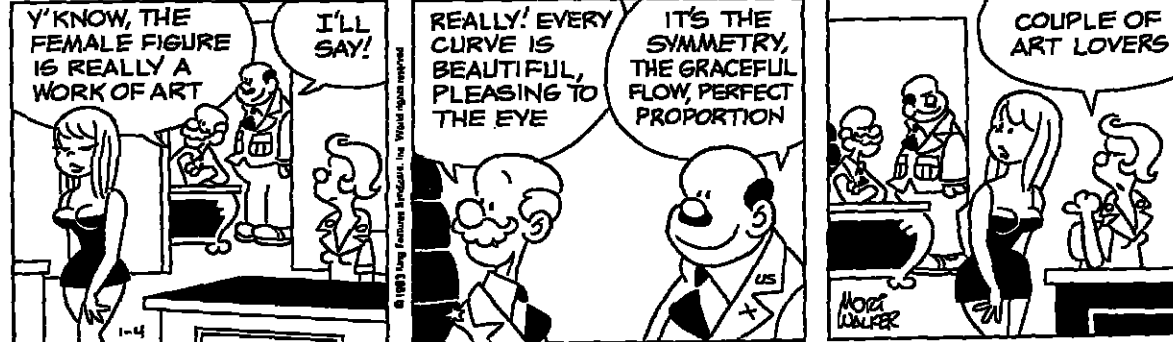
PEANUTS



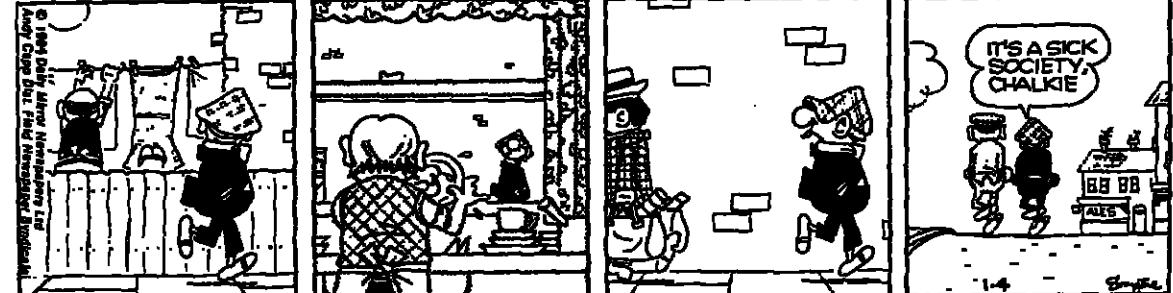
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



Get the views of professionals on both sides of the Atlantic in

Thursdays

in the Trib.

Edward Rohrbach's Wall Street Watch.

Amsterdam				Close		Prev.	
ABN	100	100	ABN	100	100	100	100
AFG	100	100	AFG	100	100	100	100
ALP	100	100	ALP	100	100	100	100
AMR	100	100	AMR	100	100	100	100
ANR	100	100	ANR	100	100	100	100
ARL	100	100	ARL	100	100	100	100
ASR	100	100	ASR	100	100	100	100
ATL	100	100	ATL	100	100	100	100
AVL	100	100	AVL	100	100	100	100
BEL	100	100	BEL	100	100	100	100
BIL	100	100	BIL	100	100	100	100
BIR	100	100	BIR	100	100	100	100
BIS	100	100	BIS	100	100	100	100
BOL	100	100	BOL	100	100	100	100
BON	100	100	BON	100	100	100	100
BRE	100	100	BRE	100	100	100	100
BRI	100	100	BRI	100	100	100	100
BRO	100	100	BRO	100	100	100	100
BUD	100	100	BUD	100	100	100	100
BUR	100	100	BUR	100	100	100	100
BUS	100	100	BUS	100	100	100	100
BVA	100	100	BVA	100	100	100	100
BVB	100	100	BVB	100	100	100	100
BVL	100	100	BVL	100	100	100	100
BVM	100	100	BVM	100	100	100	100
BVO	100	100	BVO	100	100	100	100
BVP	100	100	BVP	100	100	100	100
BVR	100	100	BVR	100	100	100	100
BVS	100	100	BVS	100	100	100	100
BVT	100	100	BVT	100	100	100	100
BVU	100	100	BVU	100	100	100	100
BVV	100	100	BVV	100	100	100	100
BVW	100	100	BVW	100	100	100	100
BVX	100	100	BVX	100	100	100	100
BVY	100	100	BVY	100	100	100	100
BVZ	100	100	BVZ	100	100	100	100
BWA	100	100	BWA	100	100	100	100
BWB	100	100	BWB	100	100	100	100
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OBSERVER

Some Presidential Aids

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Abridged list of personnel needed to create a presidential candidate:

LIP THERAPIST — Job entails subjecting candidate to rigorous physical exercises to develop lip muscles until capable of remaining stretched from ear to ear for periods up to 16 hours a day. Aim: to create illusion candidate is tireless good-natured. Dealing with candidates with flabby lip muscles, therapist must be willing to demand relentless labor from client. Sample exercise: making candidate pull a fully loaded boxer 500 yards with a chain gripped between his lips.

ABDOMINAL FIRE STOKER — Will the press say of candidate, "He doesn't have fire in the belly"? If it does, all the lip muscle in politics can't save him. Hence the need for an abdominal fire stoker. Old-fashioned stokers had great success with press by working with fatwood and pine chips in the and around candidates' gastric linings, but lost several when high winds (created by campaign speeches) blew flames out of control. Modern stokers prefer combination of peppermint and brandy applied orally through candidates' rippling lip muscles.

NOSE HARDENER — Candidates with soft noses don't go far. "Not Hard-Nosed": That is the headline over the lethal story about nasal imperfections. The nose hardener is to put some concrete into that soft, fatty nose tissue. In severe cases, this is precisely what they do. This accounts for heavy breathing voters often notice when candidates warn against Soviet diabolism.

POSTURE DECORATOR — Every candidate starts with several postures. And what a mess they are. His defense posture is usually weak, his tax posture confused, his environmental posture a dreary mixture of wilt and stooped coughing (produced by smoke from fire in belly). Posture decorators come in, look around and redo an entire 12-posture candidate to match the charisma the candidate will wear for the fall season.

CHARISMA TAILOR — Today no candidate can win without exuding charisma. Nothing is harder to exude. Science has shown that charisma is commonly metabolized

before it can travel from the pituitary gland to the kidneys, leaving practically no charisma at all for exudation through the skin. The problem is dealt with by the charisma tailor. He creates a wardrobe of carefully chosen cloth, hair pomade, after-shave lotion, mouth spray, sunlamp tan, television cosmetics and rhetorical unguent. The combination they enable the candidate to exude powerfully.

MASTER STUFFER — So the candidate has powerful rippling lips and fire in the belly. He is hard-nosed, sound of posture and exudes. Is that enough? No. He is still little more than an empty sausage skin. If squeezed, nothing will come out but fumes of peppermint and brandy fire. The stuffer's job: to pack him with words suitable for emission when he is publicly exposed. The stuffer pounds in tons of manuscript purchased from the ghost-writer factory and six easy-to-remember slogans bolted up in the vats of an advertising agency.

RIGHT STUFFER — This job is new. Until the John Glenn campaign, candidates were content merely to be stuffed. True, when Ronald Reagan was stuffed, what went in was all stuff of the right. This was not what Glenn's stuffers mean when they say "the right stuff." That refers to individual courage in confronting the unknown. Will President Reagan take on a right stuffer this year? His decision to confront the Grenadian threat last year seemed to answer the question. If Glenn was to be run as the moderate right-stuffed candidate, Reagan would be run as the right-right-stuffed candidate.

These are but a few of the vital personnel without whom no candidate can become president.

Perhaps the hardest job of all belongs to the Comforter. For months the Comforter has to listen to the candidate saying over and over: "Even though my lips are like steel and my nose packed with concrete, though my belly is blazing, my posture redecorated, my interior stuffed by ghosts and ad men and my charisma not charisma at all, I'm still human, you know." And the poor Comforter, forbidden to speak the truth, must say again and again, "Sure you are, sure you are."

New York Times Service

Hawaii: Beauty Masks Threat

Volcanoes, Tidal Waves, Quakes Lurk in the Background

By Wallace Turner

New York Times Service

HILLO, Hawaii — Behind this is a mask of tropical beauty. This is a naturally dangerous place where sudden huge sea waves, flaming rock or earthquakes can maim and kill.

Life here moves at a tropical pace, in tin-roofed houses bordered by thick lawns where papaya, mango and flowering trees grow. Fighting cocks trade challenges from their backyard pens. Trade winds move air that caresses like a brushing of velvet. The sun is warm to the old man perched on the rock wall; the shade is cool to the young man who rests on his shoulder to smoke.

Yet, since its founding in the 19th century, Hilo has existed under the threat of burial by lava from Mauna Loa, one of the world's largest volcanoes.

As recently as Nov. 16, Hilo was rocked by an earthquake measuring 6.7 on the Richter Scale, well above the severe-damage level. The tremor was produced by the shifting of Mauna Loa's layers of lava at a different rate from the movement of adjoining Kilauea, the youngest of the five volcanoes, whose flows built the island of Hawaii up from the sea floor.

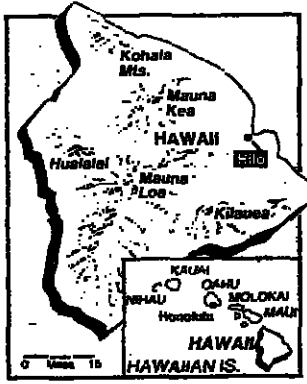
The sharp jolt damaged 350 homes and businesses. Six people were hurt, none seriously.

"I find it amazing," said Robert Decker, a scientist in charge of the U.S. Geological Survey's Volcano Observatory southwest of Hilo. "Someone probably should have been killed."

On Nov. 29, 1975, the previous major earthquake to strike the island of Hawaii took two lives near Hilo, the most populous settlement on the state's largest island with its 44,000 inhabitants.

Even for those who were not hurt, the tremor could be disruptive. Sherman Frederick, editor of The Hilo Tribune-Herald, said he, his wife and their four children now sleep on the living-room floor of their rented home.

"The back of the house is on stilts and it sank some inches," he



The New York Times

said. "We're not sure it's safe to sleep there."

A different sort of threat is the huge sea wave, the tsunami, a silent, sneaky wave hiding its deadly power as it crosses thousands of miles of open ocean. Apparently no more than a ripple. On coming to land, the wave rises, towers and falls, crushing buildings and drowning living things.

Such waves have hit Hilo many times in its short recorded history. On April 1, 1946, a tsunami born in a cataclysm in the Aleutian Islands hit Hawaii, taking 159 lives and wrecking Hilo's water front.

On May 23, 1960, a 35-foot (10-meter) wave created by an earthquake off Chile struck Hawaii. Although the wave was expected and warnings were broadcast, 61 people were killed at Hilo.

The volcanoes are a fixture of life on Hawaii. All the state is of volcanic origin, but this newest island is the only one with active volcanoes.

Kohala, which formed the northwest corner of the island, last erupted 60,000 years ago and is considered extinct. The famous Mauna Kea, last active 5,000 years ago, rises to 13,976 feet above sea level; it produced the northern part of the island.

Hualalai, which produced North Kona on the west shore of the island, last erupted in 1801 and is expected to become active again.

Mauna Loa, the island's fourth volcano, is 119 feet shorter than

Mauna Kea, but it is infinitely larger in output. Hilo sits on land created by Mauna Loa's eruptions, and that creates the danger for the city.

While Mauna Loa's last eruption was in July 1975, Decker told an American Geophysical Union meeting in San Francisco on Dec. 6 that he expected a major eruption in "the next year or two."

If the eruption comes from Mauna Loa's northeast rift zone and is extremely heavy, then scientists expect the flow to reach Hilo.

Decker said it was possible that Mauna Loa and Kilauea, next door, might erupt at the same time, as in 1868.

Kilauea is the world's most active volcano, with intermittent eruption since last summer. The slow flow of the Hawaii volcanoes allows people to escape; the only Kilauea victim this century was a photographer who was struck by a boulder after he refused advice to move back.

Reginald Okamura, chief of operations and assistant scientist in charge of the Volcano Observatory, was born on a sugar plantation in 1936 in a valley between Mauna Loa and Kilauea. He returned to Hilo after receiving a bachelor's degree in chemistry from the University of Hawaii in Honolulu in 1958. He has worked since then at the observatory and lives in Hilo.

"I've always been around the volcano," he said. "I say that when I die, they could just toss my ashes into Halekalekale," he was referring to Kilauea's firepit, which from 1921 to 1924 was filled with molten lava that has now receded.

Okamura was on duty in the Hilo Civil Defense office when the 1960 tsunami struck. And he was shaken up, along with other Hilo residents, by the Nov. 16 earthquake.

"You have to respect nature," he said, insisting that his home island's natural hazards did not worry him.

When Kilauea erupted last summer, about 300 lots were bur-



Bursts of lava from Mauna Loa rise above trees.

ied or isolated and 18 homes were destroyed in a rural subdivision called Royal Gardens.

A woman who would not give her name because her neighbors object to publicity said life under the volcano was "kind of mystical."

"You know," she said. "The

PEOPLE

Kennedy Hospitalized For Treatment of Flu

Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, has been admitted to George Washington University Medical Center suffering from gastrointestinal flu. An aide said Kennedy, 51, was admitted Monday evening.

Christmas Eve was no fun for W. Averell Harriman, 92. Swimming off the coast of Barbados, the former New York governor and ambassador to Moscow and London was struck by a wave and broke his right leg. Harriman was vacationing with his wife Pamela and family.

Three British national newspapers, the Daily Mail, Sun and Daily Express, pulled reporters and photographers away from the royal mansion at Sandringham Monday night after Queen Elizabeth II complained of intrusion into her family's privacy. But freelance cameramen were still there, prowling the boundaries of the 17,000-acre (6,880-hectare) estate and the public roads which crisscross it.

Five grams of cocaine and \$19,000 in cash were found at the site where a single-engine airplane crashed last week in the mountains of northern New Mexico, state police said Monday. Three members of a Fort Lauderdale, Florida, family were aboard the plane and five of them survived five days of storms and freezing temperatures. Tony Mink, 36, and his 14-year-old son, Brian, were rescued on Dec. 28. Mink's 35-year-old wife, Charlene, died in the crash. The cocaine was found atop one of the plane's wings, said Neil Curran, assistant commander of the Criminal Investigation Bureau of the state police. The money, most of it in small bills, was found inside the airplane.

President Ronald Reagan pulled strings to get a military waiver allowing the Beach Boys drummer, Dennis Wilson, to be buried at sea, a presidential spokesman said Monday. Wilson, 39, drowned last week while diving off Marina Del Rey, California. Larry M. Speakes, deputy press secretary, said Wilson's family took Reagan up on a promise he made last summer. When the Beach Boys visited the White House, the president said he would be glad to help the Beach Boys if they ever needed it.

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